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THE FRONT PAGE

The Price of Freedom

ON THE night of June 3-4, 1940, the forces of freedom were driven out of their last foothold on the continent of Europe, and for four years almost the whole of that continent was delivered over to a tyranny such as none who have not experienced it can even faintly imagine. On the night of June 5-6, 1944, those same forces, greatly strengthened by new allies, re-established their foothold on the coast from which they had been driven, having only a few hours earlier secured possession of the capital of one of the tyrant nations—the jackal nation which plunged into the war on the side of tyranny when it looked as if freedom were a lost cause.

It will never be forgotten that throughout all these four years Canada was actively engaged in the struggle to prevent the German-Italian tyranny from mastering the world. In effect she ceased to be neutral on the day when Germany invaded Poland. She was not a late recruit, she was an original member of the alliance. For a long time she was, after Great Britain, the greatest and most powerful of all the nations fighting from their own soil in defence of the fundamental human liberties. Her troops were among those which made the last stand in Europe in 1940, they have been in the van of nearly every battle fought since then, and today they are an invaluable element in the vast armada of the United Nations.

A nation cannot share in a high task such as this without paying the price. We have paid a high price in the flower of our young manhood lost in battle in the air, on the sea, and latterly in the land campaigns by which the enemy power has been pushed back towards the frontiers of Germany. (Nor must we forget the tragic loss at Hong Kong of the men who had scarcely a chance even to fight.) We shall have to pay a higher price yet before the German power is broken and men who do not goosestep march through the avenues of a Berlin over which the bloody Hakenkreuz of hatred no longer flies. We could have saved this price, by remaining neutral and leaving the defence of liberty to others. But it was not the wish of the men who went from this safe land to face the perils of war, that Canada should remain neutral, nor that they should continue in safety, while the men of other lands died for the common cause. It was not the wish of their fathers and mothers, their sisters and wives. It is not the wish of more than a handful of isolationists or haters of liberty such as may be found in any land, and have been found by Germany in every land which she has seized and occupied. Canada, the nation, glories in the courage and discipline and self-devotion of her sons as revealed in battle, and glories amid her tears.

Western Europe's coastal towns which have shaken to the passing of Nazi tanks and guns now have new but less-terrifying visitors—the great war machines of Democracy entering upon the final phase of the war of deliverance. Actually this picture was taken in Italy as Canadian tanks rumbled down a small town's main street, pursuing retreating Germans.

Socialists Despair

IN THE very hour of victory, the *Canadian Forum*, organ of the intellectual Socialists of Canada, seizes the moment to proclaim that it is no victory and that Canada's blood, sweat and tears are of no avail. "The Second World War," proclaims Mr. E. A. Beder in the most important article in the June issue, "most emphatically does not make sense." It will not produce a Socialist revolution in Europe. Mr. Churchill is the worst kind of reactionary, Mr. Roosevelt "announces that he has abandoned the New Deal," and M. Stalin "is careful not to mention the word socialism to the warring or defeated nations." The defeat of Hitler and Hitlerism is obviously a matter of no importance whatever.

The Communists had to go underground, and Mr. Houde is still in internment, for telling us exactly this same thing before June 1941, but we imagine that Mr. Beder is quite safe. He is just hurrying in to take over the position which the Communists so suddenly evacuated a few weeks ago. He figures that M. Stalin has sold the "social revolution" for a mess of pottage in the shape of United States economic aid after the war. "We shall see the devastated European nations herded back to the capitalism that produced their chaos, and we shall see capitalists and communists in the role of herders." Britain is the sole hope of the true Socialists, for Britain alone of all Europe "is not completely dependent upon American foods and goods," and is not unduly dominated on the left by the treacherous Communist Party. But a Socialist Britain will need a Socialist Commonwealth to exist, for "it cannot conjure from the air certain foods and raw materials it does not produce." So the CCF must triumph in Canada at the same time as Socialism triumphs in Britain. "Presumably a CCF Government would look upon the struggle for a Socialist Britain as of equal importance to a war against Hitler," and provide a billion dollars of foodstuffs a year while the struggle lasted. Mr. Beder says that the Americans (and Russians) would probably not intervene in arms to maintain British capitalism, but he does not discuss what the Americans would do if Canada intervened economically to help destroy it.

This of course is pure Trotskyism, slightly muddled by the assumption that Canada would have an interest in a Socialist Britain which it would not (and should not) have in a capitalist Britain. What it really means is that Mr. Beder wants Canada to intervene to the extent of a subsidy of a billion a year on behalf of one party in Britain against another party. He would be wild with indignation (and we suspect quite rightly) if a capitalist Britain devoted a small decimal fraction of a billion dollars to supporting Canadian capitalism, but all's fair in love and revolution. On the other hand if Britain does not go Socialist we fancy Mr. Beder will want Canada to seek some other Commonwealth to be a member of.

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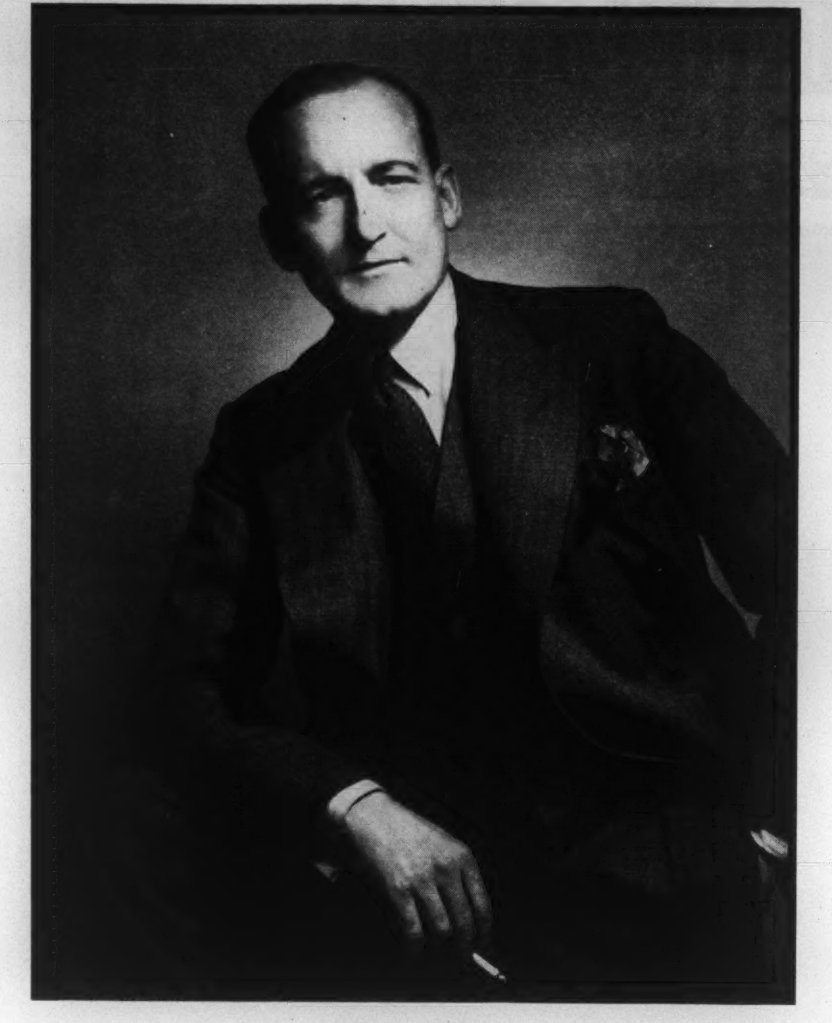
Near-Prohibition

THE reduction of the monthly ration of Ontario liquor consumers to thirteen ounces appears to have been an inevitable result of the growth in the number of permits and the limited supply available to the province under Dominion regulations. Whether that supply is equitable in relation to that of the other provinces we are not competent to discuss, and there may be perfectly valid reasons why the Quebec drinker is still able to obtain a very much greater quantity on permit and in addition to buy all that he likes in the "clubs" with which the hotels of that province are plentifully equipped. That these reasons are obscure to the average Ontario citizen and that he is very much annoyed at his relative situation is beyond all doubt.

But the annoyance of the Ontario citizen is a minor matter compared with the other evils which are being brought about by a restriction of supply which is now not far short of virtual Prohibition. One drink every five days is a pretty accurate facsimile of Prohibition for the other four days; and the evils of Prohibition are rapidly developing in consequence. The statement that there is almost as much liquor available as there was four years ago does not meet the case at all. Four years ago a very large number of people were unable to purchase liquor because they had not the money; their abstinence was due to no virtue of their own but simply to a thoroughly deplorable economic condition in the country. These people now have money; they are employed for long hours in exhausting occupa-

(*Continued on Page Three*)



VICTOR SIFTON *Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Heirs to the Sifton Kingdom Headed by Winnipeg's Victor

By COROLYN COX

OUT where the prairie gales tangle to become Winnipeg, a young man sits with a problem, a personal and a national one. Victor Sifton isn't so young in years—he has forty-seven behind him. But in his public and business responsibility he has arrived suddenly, disturbingly, at full blown man's estate. His great financier-statesman father, Sir Clifford Sifton, upon his death in 1929, placed financial responsibility of his far-flung personal "kingdom" upon the shoulders of "The Sifton Boys", admonished them as to the retention of that which he had upbuilded, "a great and powerful influence for the good of Canada". Victor's special field of activity was already the newspaper territory, in which he held the post of president and publisher of the Regina *Leader Post*. In 1935 he came to Winnipeg as general manager of the *Free Press*. But "the Sifton String" still had another "father", a paternalistic political mentor recognized by all "the boys", both the Siftons who owned the entire estate and the handpicked group of able journalists who wrote for the three papers. Until January 9 last, John W. Dafoe, president and editor, WAS the Winnipeg *Free Press*.

When he left the *Free Press* office that last day, which no one, least of all himself, had any idea was to be his last day, Mr. Dafoe wrapped his mantle round him to go home. Neither he nor his mantle ever appeared in the building again. The group of men whom he had assiduously brought up in the way they should go, whom he had stood behind, encouraged, and made into the nationally known journalists several of them are, stopped abruptly in their tracks to wonder, whither away.

Like his father before him, Victor Sifton has ultimate control of what happens to the *Free Press*, but whereas Sir Clifford had vested complete direction in John Dafoe, making him president and editor, Victor is himself actively guiding the destiny of this great Canadian journal. "Cabinet Government" is the scheme, with Victor Sifton as chief. Grant Dexter comes from Ottawa and Bruce Hutchison from Vancouver for frequent conference, and George Ferguson in Winnipeg meets his chief daily.

Victor Sifton came into the world when his father was Minister of the Interior in the Laurier Government, lived on Metcalfe Street in Ottawa, went to the Model School and Collegiate Institute there. As his four older brothers had all decamped to Toronto for further education, he was allowed to join them in a flat, finished up his matric at Harbord Collegiate. He entered Toronto University in 1913, left it in December 1914 in favor of the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles. That made four Sifton boys on active service. They thus endorsed what was expressed by the youngest son of the late Theodore Roosevelt during the same war, "It is up to us to practice what father preaches".

Victor went overseas with a commission, was wounded in December 1915 at "Plug Street". He re-joined his regiment just after Vimy, was awarded his Distinguished Service Order in August 1915, and was C.O. of his battalion at the end.

The Sifton Stables

The Sifton stables had been founded in 1905. The whole family, mother included, when not working were pretty sure to be riding. By the time Sir Clifford died his horses had gathered in four thousand ribbons, over four hundred cups, world's records in high and broad jump. The "Sifton Boys" and father had been over for the Richmond Horse Show, Olympia, London, The Hague, before the war.

Demobbed in the spring of 1919, Victor Sifton came back to Canada, went into business, doing odd jobs in connection with his father's interests. Learning his way round father's far-flung investment field was a thorough business education in itself, on which he spent seven years.

F. W. Luxton founded the Winnipeg *Free Press* seventy-five years ago. Sir Clifford Sifton acquired it in 1889, bought it outright as an investment, along with other interests in Manitoba, including many farms. It was in 1902 that he brought John Dafoe from the Montreal *Herald* to be its editor, establish what became one of the greatest journalistic institutions Canada has ever had. Famous evidence, of course, of Dafoe's independence as editor was the ranging of the *Free Press* for the Reciprocity Bill when Sir Clifford campaigned against it.

In 1928 Sir Clifford added the Regina *Leader Post* and Saskatoon *Star Phoenix* to his newspaper holdings, and brought Victor out to Regina to be president and publisher of the *Leader Post*. About all there was for Victor to do at that time was make a valiant effort to keep the *Leader Post* from going bankrupt in the barren wastes of the dustbowl.

First private broadcasting station acquired by the Siftons came with the Regina *Leader Post*. After Victor had come to Winnipeg, in 1940, the Siftons bought from the James Richardson estate two more stations, one in Winnipeg, the other in Regina, formed Trans-Canada Communications Ltd. of which Victor is president.

Private radio stations are, in Sifton's view, a business quite similar to running a newspaper, that is, the fundamental proposition is the same. You "sell" your listener by producing news, entertainment, education that he or she likes or values sufficiently to tune in. You sell spot or sponsor advertising to commercial firms by convincing them that your station is listened to by a group of potential customers large enough to warrant trying to reach them over your air. Trans-Canada Communications Ltd. is an entirely separate organization from Winnipeg *Free Press* and the other papers, with no interlocking of either personnel or business management, though Victor is at the head of each.

A Modern Weapon

In 1940 Sifton was called to Ottawa as Executive Assistant to the Minister of National Defence, Col. Ralston, and then appointed Master General of Ordnance, a post in which he put in two years doing an organization job that required business experience and executive capacity rather than technical knowledge of army ordnance. He returned to Winnipeg in 1942.

What now is Victor Sifton going to make of the enormous prestige established for the *Free Press* throughout Canada and indeed below the border and beyond the seas? It is quite a modern weapon of political warfare, the Sifton String, if that is what it is to be used for, or of social progress. Physically there stands the beautiful *Free Press* building, neat and clean, shining presses rolling behind plate glass observation windows, immaculate editorial department—yes, believe it or not, as clean as the *Christian Science Monitor* itself in all its New England purity,—and the smartest private radio station complete with pocket-sized studio theatre atop the building. The whole outfit certainly adds up to a big gun to fire at something.

With the close of the life of John Dafoe came the end of an era. It is hardly likely that such another dominating personality would fit the immediate future, could he be discovered. Excellent journal the *Free Press* remains. How to keep it great is the problem of Victor Sifton. He will in any event, judging by his performance to date, not fall short of a last letter that Sir Clifford wrote for his sons, "When I pass on it will be the thing that I am most proud of that I can rely on you to be workers throughout life and to train your children in the same tradition".

• •

TECHNIQUE

HELTER-SKELTER through the door
Home my exuberant school boy comes,
To leave a trail on wall and floor
Of fingerprints and cookie crumbs;

But what are crumbs and fingerprints?
What if he's not so dutiful?
When with his baseball, out he sprints
Calling, "So long, beautiful!"

MAY RICHSTONE

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Broadcast English Must Not Be Petrified: Senate and Council

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. LANGLEY'S letter of May 27, in which he throws open your columns for the expression of your readers' views on good English, prompts me to make one or two remarks.

Whether or not the CBC news is handled sensationally and flippantly is a question of judgment, on which my own opinion is no more valuable than Mr. Langley's. As a matter of fact, I do not agree with him.

There is a kind of man whose formal education was completed at some definite moment of past time, and in whose opinion, it seems, all knowledge and all criteria of judgment were crystallized at that particular time. To them the English language is a dead language, as fixed and petrified as Augustan Latin—with no allowance for a Silver Age. "Such were the standards of English, written and spoken, when I was young, and in the circles in which I moved: such they were and such they must remain."

Now, it would be interesting to know the precise date at which, according to these gentlemen, this statute of limitations came into effect, the latest date of which it could be said that the well of English was undefiled, the "deadline" (if I may be allowed to use this modern vulgarism) after which no new words or fresh idioms might be introduced into our language.

It must have been after Shakespeare's time, for no writer of the English language ever coined so many new words and phrases, or as frequently employed old words with new meanings. Moreover, so ordinary and useful a word as "arrange" is not to be found in his works; nor, for that matter, does it occur in the Bible; Milton did not use it, and Pope does not seem to have been aware of it.

That brings us down to the 18th century, and I believe we can rule that century out, because the use of the word "chivalry" in our sense was not introduced until 1790, when that daring innovator Burke probably offended pedants of his day by writing "The age of chivalry is dead."

All through the nineteenth century too, we find new words being coined. Macaulay invented the word "constituency". "Agnostic", "international" and "scientist" are 19th century inventions; our use of the common adjectives "amusing" and "exciting" is not found before the 19th century. "Blizzard", "rowdy" and "rollicking" are others on a less exalted plane.

I suspect that we are approaching the critical date. My surmise is that these critics finished their education round about the turn of the century, and that for them the grammars and dictionaries of that date enshrine a sealed pattern of English.

But not even the lexicographers are as exclusive as these gentlemen. Let us take a look at Mr. Langley's chamber of horrors and see what the Oxford Dictionary (1936) has to say about some of the exhibits:

(1) Across Canada. "ACROSS—from side to side of, not lengthwise; through, over. 'Across the country' straight through between two points without regard to paths."

(2) Featuring. "FEATURE — to make a special feature of; spec. to exhibit as a special feature in a dramatic piece."

(3) Listed. "LIST—to set down in a special or official list. 'About one hundred species of butterflies have been listed'."

(4) Titled. "TITLE—to furnish with a (specified) title; also to inscribe the title on a book or the like."

(5) Release. "RELEASE—the action of 'releasing' a cinema film; . . . an article so released."

After all the dictionary maker—or the grammarian for that matter—is just a recorder of observed facts; he's like a biologist or a chemist. He observes facts and formulates, if he can, a general rule to cover them; but if subsequent observation presents different facts, he or his successor in the job has to revise his rule.

Perhaps the attempt of the expert on language to arrive at ultimate truth is even more difficult than the scientist's, because the former is investigating raw material which is constantly changing. For a living language is constantly subject to change. It is only a dead language that is fixed and permanent. And, remember, dead languages were once living, and so developing and changing. As long ago as the 1st century B.C., the Latin poet Horace was claiming the right to coin new words, and stressing the fact that language changes. "It has been," he says, "and always will be allowable to issue a word stamped with the mint-mark of the day." Horace's criterion is current usage, which according to him, determines and rules our manner of speech.

All this is not to be taken as advocating anarchy; I do not suppose that the CBC will employ Gertrude Stein or Damon Runyon as newswriters. Radio speech, however, should conform to the language, rhythms, and spirit of the best colloquial forms. We, on this continent, have something of a genius for crystallizing thought into concise and picturesque phrases; and, as Logan Pearsall Smith has said "Language, either literary or colloquial, demands a rich store of living and vivid words—words that are 'thought pictures', and appeal to the senses, and also embody our feelings about the objects they describe." I believe "highlighting" and "spear-heading" both come in this category.

Toronto, Ont. W. W. BRODIE.
CBC Supervisor of Broadcast Language.

Senate and Council

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR edition of May 20, page 2, I find a letter to "Dear Mr. Editor," entitled "Senate and Council", and signed by Réal Rousseau. It ends as follows:

"This stands also for Hon. Cyrille Vaillancourt, recently appointed to the Senate and who is also expected to resign his Legislative Council seat."

To complete Mr. Rousseau's documentation, I must say that on the very day of my nomination to the Senate, on March 3, 1944, my resignation was handed over to the Legislative Council.

No doubt your correspondent will accept this correction with the same good spirit he shows in denouncing other people's oversights.

Quebec, Que. C. VAILLANCOURT,
Senator.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

tions, and it is perfectly natural that they should want an occasional drink. Their consumption is no more deplorable, and no more needs to be curtailed, than does that of the more fortunate people who in 1939 had money with which to satisfy their needs.

The reasonable demand for beverage alcohol in Ontario now far exceeds the legally available supply. Unless it is physically impossible to increase that supply without grave detriment to the war effort—of which we remain considerably unconvinced—it ought to be increased at the earliest opportunity. No type of expenditure is less inflationary than that for alcohol, for the simple reason that no type sends so large a proportion of the sum involved straight back to the Dominion treasury. The Dominion Government may be pardoned for not having foreseen all the consequences of its restrictive policy when it first adopted it, but they are now visible and should be taken into consideration pretty promptly.

Bracken and the League

CONSIDERABLE discussion has been caused by the language used by Dr. C. P. Martin of Montreal, president of the Montreal branch of the League of Nations Society in Canada, in welcoming the delegates of the national organization to the annual meeting held two weeks ago in that city. Dr. Martin went so far as to say that a sincere believer in the League of Nations could not vote for the Progressive Conservative party because its leader, Mr. John Bracken, "is credited with expressing agreement with the ideals of international co-operation, but opposed to Canada making any commitments that might lead her into war."

Now Mr. Bracken is an extremely cautious man, and it is perfectly true that he did in the famous interview in the May 1 issue of *Maclean's Magazine* make to the following question the following answer:

"Should Canada be committed to fight in defence of the interests of any part of the Commonwealth?"

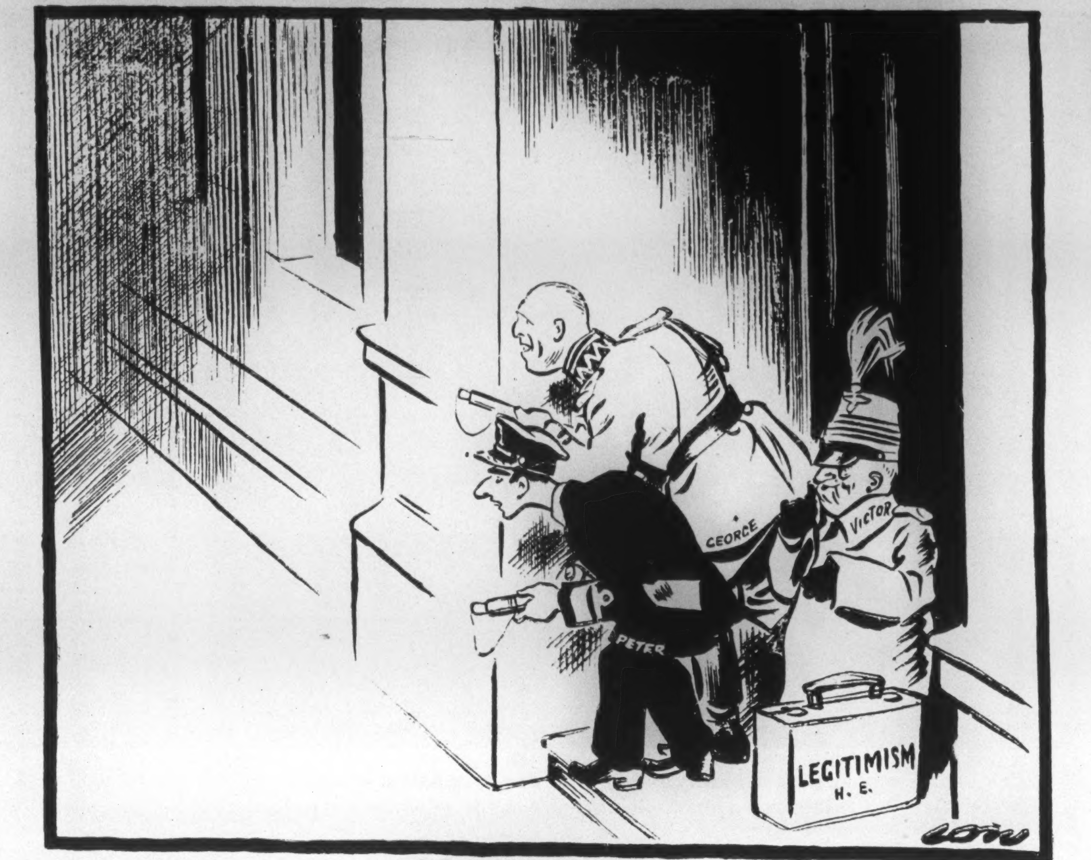
"Does this mean a prior commitment? I do not think the Canadian people would agree to a commitment which might precipitate them into a war, the causes or consequences of which they could not foresee. . . Our position would inevitably incline us to aid in preventing unjust aggression; but the decision should rest with the Canadian Parliament. It would then know the existing circumstances. It would then know, for example, whether the structure of the Commonwealth was in danger, any international covenant to which we might have subscribed broken, and the degree to which our interests were affected."

That much on commitments on behalf of the Commonwealth. But there was also a question on world organization for peace, and "Ought Canada to be bound to support the decision of such an organization, by force if need be?"

Mr. Bracken replied that there should be an organization to assure peace, and "Canada should play her due part in it. Provided this nation has equal voice with other nations in drafting and administering the covenant, she should accept the obligations of her undertaking, which we would expect would be fair in relation to her strength."

It will be noted that Mr. Bracken is much less definite against commitments for a League of Nations than for the Commonwealth, a circumstance which is probably accounted for by the fact that he thinks of the League as organized by means of a definite covenant prescribing the obligations of the members, whereas he may have assumed that the "commitments" of the Commonwealth would be determined by some Council in which Canada might perhaps not have "equal voice". Nobody, of course, knows just how they would be determined, because nobody knows the form which the Commonwealth would assume if its decisions became binding on the individual members.

This being so, we think that Mr. Martin has transferred to the League of Nations a caveat or reservation which Mr. Bracken was applying only to the Commonwealth in the event that it should become or seek to become a binding organization. If that is the case, he was being considerably less than just to the Progressive Conservative leader. Mr. Bracken in no way qualified the obligations which he thought Canada should accept in a League; he qualified only the way in which they are to be determined, and that only by declaring that Canada should have "equal voice". We can see no reason why any League of Nations advocate should feel compelled to withhold his vote from the Prog. Con. party on that ground, and we hope that after more careful consideration of the documents Dr. Martin will withdraw his condemnation. It was certainly not endorsed by the general membership of the League of Nations Society in Canada.



DE-PARTISANS

Copyright in All Countries

A Fine Portrait

BY AN accident the fine portrait of the late Curtis Williamson which appeared with our article on him in last week's issue was not credited to its painter, Williamson's friend and colleague who is still active in Canadian art circles, Mr. John Russell. Painted a good many years ago, it is still an outstanding example of the "Paris" period in Canadian art, and it is somewhat surprising that it has not found its way into one of the public galleries.

Art in Montreal

THEY take their painting very seriously in Montreal. The Art Association there has been—like most art galleries in Canada in recent years—fairly tolerant towards the new, and non-representational, schools of painting. This policy has incurred the wrath of Mr. J. O'Connor Lynch, whose competence as a critic is unknown to us, but who acquires importance by the fact that his protest against the hanging of what he terms "childish attempts at painting" has been endorsed by the following imposing list of "representational" artists: Richard Jack, Alphonse Jongers, E. Dyonnet, F. S. Coburn, Adrien Hebert, H. M. Miller, Hal Ross Perrigard, Herbert Raine, Henri Hebert, Paul B. Earle, Eric Riordon, W. M. Barnes, Geoffrey Grier, Rita Mount, Emile Lemieux, Thomas Garside, A. Laliberte, Adam Sherriff Scott, Lorne H. Bouchard, Francesco Iacurto, W. H. Taylor, Leslie Coppold, Thurstan Topham, Oscar de Lall, Marc A. Fortin.

Mr. Lynch does not, unfortunately, name the painters whose works he regards as childish, and themselves as "Fifth Columnists of the Art World." The list of protesters does not, however, contain the names of Varley, Edwin Holgate, Lilias Torrance Newton, Pellan, Borduas, Lyman, Goodridge Roberts, Lismer, Biéler, Borenstein, and several other Canadian artists who might conceivably be aimed at in the description "crackpot theorists who advocate and promote this sort of drivel" and "are insinuating themselves into positions of influence in art galleries, art schools and newspapers across the country." It is clear from this description that the persons aimed at are not the mere beginners or amateurs whose work can be assigned no higher value, even if one approves of its tendency, than "promising" or "gifted".

Much as we admire the work of many of the protesters, we should not like to see Canadian art stop dead at the point reached even by the most advanced of them; and if it is to progress it must do so by experiment and innovation. Some of the experimenting may lead up a blind alley, but much of it will not. It is always interesting to recall that the work of John Lyman, now fairly well established in critical esteem, was described in 1913 by the chief newspaper critic of Montreal as embodying "crudity, infelicitous combinations of shades, unharmonious juxtaposition of tints, ugly distortion of line, wretched perspective, and an atrocious disregard for every known canon of sane art." Fortunately Mr. Lyman was not terrified into abandoning his methods, nor the galleries into boycotting him; and thirty years have greatly lessened the hostility to his style of painting.

Changing Language

WE ARE glad that Mr. Brodie of the CBC has come to the defence of CBC language against the recent strictures of Mr. Langley. The desire that the ether should carry nothing in English that would not have been acceptable to the late Mr. Addison seems to us to be one that if granted would divorce broadcast English from all other living forms of the spoken language and make it a museum antiquity. Neologisms are to be judged on their merits, not dismissed offhand merely because they are neologisms. We have small enthusiasm for the recent American invention "Monday through Friday" because we cannot see that the old form "Monday to Friday" meant anything less or less clear or in any way different; but the continent is full of people who think the new and longer phrase means something more or clearer and who will insist on using it, and we do not think that any effort on our part to stop them would be of any use. Anyhow the new form does not violate any of the canons of grammar or sense; its only vice is that it is new.

This does not mean that SATURDAY NIGHT, or the CBC either, is likely to tolerate anything that may be put forward by anybody in the way of a change. Mr. McAree in the *Globe and Mail* has a letter from a correspondent who says that 99 per cent of the instructors in the Canadian forces use the word "irregardless"—a word which does not exist, never did exist, and must not in any conceivable circumstances be allowed to exist except as a hallmark of sublime illiteracy. The fact that a man (or woman) is an instructor in the Canadian forces is of course no proof in itself that he (or she) is not illiterate; but we doubt if the percentage is as high as Mr. McAree's correspondent suggests. Mr. McAree also says that the Toronto *Star* has taken to talking about men being "hung" instead of "hanged"; we incline to think that this usage may come in time to be tolerated, in which case "hanged" will come to appear a trifle antique and pedantic, but we shall not ourselves do anything to hasten the change.

The Passing Show

LOUISIANA is considering legislation which will forbid men wearing coats or ties in the hot summer months. Why not go the whole way and make mint juleps compulsory?

•

Desire of the Communists to join the Liberal party may be due to admiration of Mr. Howe's treatment of the dirty capitalists in the air-line business.

•

In the state-provided houses of New Zealand clothes lines are forbidden, according to *The New Commonwealth.* There is no freedom under Socialism, we have always said.

•

Don't the parliamentarians understand that the "hidden reserves" of the banks are hidden just so that the directors can't get at them?

•

Montreal police found and arrested a drunk sleeping thirty-five feet above the sidewalk in a tree. Now will you lay off that black-market stuff?

•

We have a seven-page circular from the Wartime Prices and Trade Board fixing maximum prices for strawberries and raspberries. And not a word in it about what to do if the strawberries go bad while we are trying to understand what it means.

•

The Civil Service is to be combed for military manpower, according to a news story. Better that than a brush with the draft evaders, we suppose.

•

May was the hottest on record in Eastern Canada. June will probably be the hottest on record in Germany, both east and west.

•

Canada is making so much money exporting liquor to the United States that it has become possible to let Canadians have ten dollars apiece of American money to go over there and drink some of it.

•

Problem of Conduct

As I look at the Summer Resort
Depicted these days on the screen,
Or in a July Magazine,
I see the resorters are tanning their hides
In the scantiest raiment that custom provides.
They plunge in the lake or relax in canoes
Or gambol at tennis in rubber-soled shoes,
Or dance to a gramophone set on the stoop,
Or run on the beach while a-trundling a hoop,
With a happy, *insouciant* stare
Although they have nothing to wear.

I wouldn't say nothing *at all*,
But it's less than a savage would show
In the sunniest climate we know.
For the man, a blue breech-clout exceedingly
brief,
(Which would move any grand-aunt to blushes
and grief.)
For the girl, an ensemble an egg-cup would
hold,
But I must not assume she is forward or bold,
For such is the Fashion, our Modern Design,
And who is the Bard, to complain or repine?
I would go there, I freely confess,
—But suppose I refused to undress?

J. E. M.

•

Mr. Towers says that Canadian banks cannot give money away. Who wants them to? Even Mr. Blackmore is always willing to give them an IOU.

•

Somebody has formed the Young Liberal Federation of Canada, and as far as we can see its purpose is to provide an audience for Old Liberals to talk to.

•

Mr. Drew has been reading the old story of the farmer who reduced his horse's hay ration every day, but the animal died just as he got it down to zero. By halving the quota every six months, Ontario could get to Prohibition without knowing it.

•

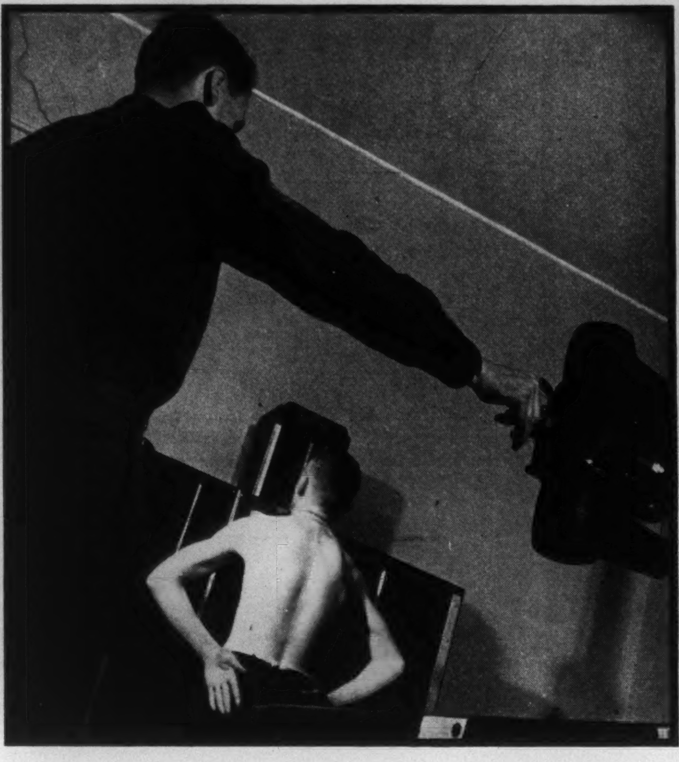
Labor Minister Mitchell thinks National Selective Service should continue after the war. Obviously Mr. Mitchell didn't have to go through NSS to get *his* job.

•

The 2,500 sawmill workers in the United States didn't strike, they went fishing. Which sounds like the kind of bait you can only use on suckers.

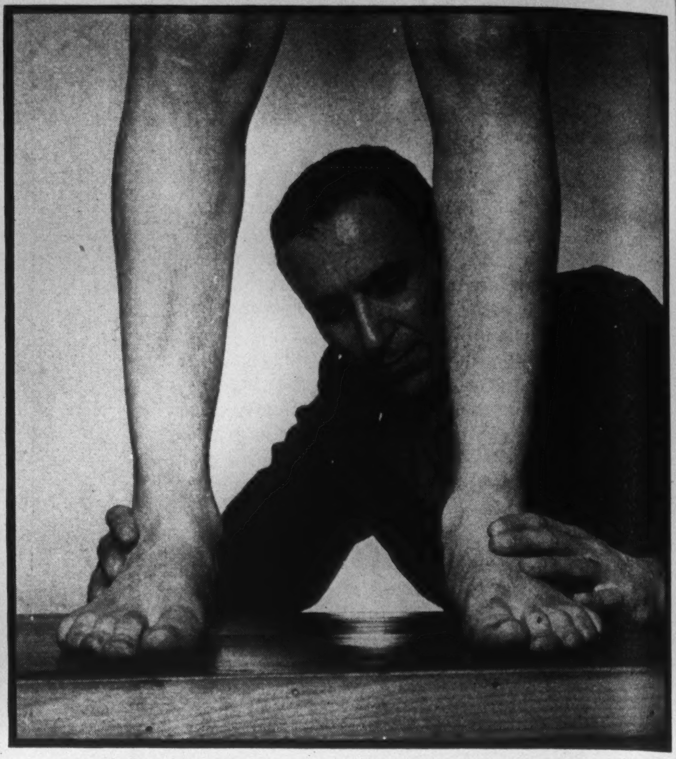
•

"Weary of the customary back pats for the Ottawa Government, an Ontario paper boasts, 'Canada's eggs are the best in the world'."—Toronto *Telegram.* Rubbish; if Walter Winchell had said it, *that* would have been a back pat for the Ottawa Government.



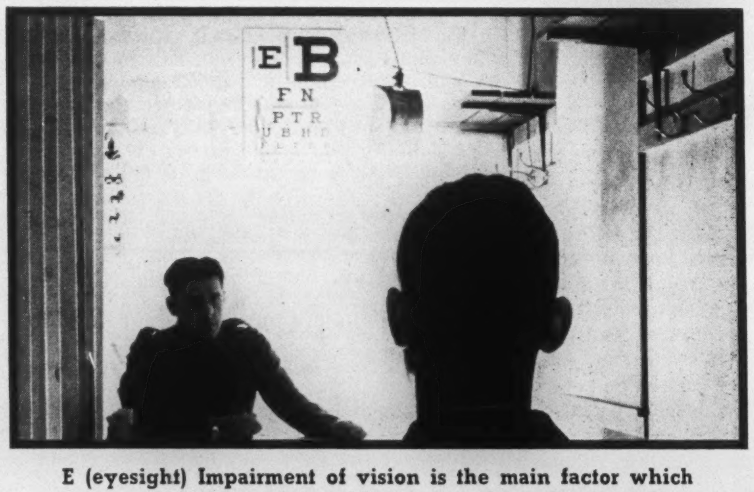
P (physique) Covers general physical development, ratio of height to weight, stamina, etc. Includes chest X-ray.

U (upper limbs) Rating may decide whether a man is to wield a bayonet, drive a truck, or operate a wireless.



L (lower limbs) This man's army has plenty of jobs for men with flat feet, so an L2 here will not matter much.

H (hearing) Radio-signallers and scouts need good hearing, but in many other branches slight deafness may be a blessing.



E (eyesight) Impairment of vision is the main factor which keeps otherwise perfect soldiers away from the front line.

"Profile" Counts in the Army

THE Canadian Army's personnel selection system based on the Pulhems Profile was dealt with by Francis Flaherty in an article published a short time ago in SATURDAY NIGHT. At that time Mr. Flaherty suggested the application of Pulhems-izing to civilian life in connection with vocational guidance and employment placement services.

This method of using medical information plus psychological tests and personal interviews to show where a man will fit best in the Canadian Army is illustrated in SATURDAY NIGHT's picture feature this week.

Raymond Bilodeau, of Saint-Magloire de Bellechasse, Que., whose "Pulhems Profile" is established here, is the seventh of a family of 13 children. Raymond left his father's farm at the age of 17 to work in a shipyard in Welland, Ont., and came to Montreal when he was 18 to enlist in the Army. Nowadays, however, the Army does not accept a man unless his "profile" is right.

Bilodeau had to go through a "screen test" at the Montreal Army Reception Centre, where the complete process of induction or demobilization is carried out under one roof. There, his "Pulhems Profile" was established, according to the new system of medical grading developed by the Canadian Army.

The old A,B,C,D,E, categories were soon found unsuitable for the highly specialized army of this war. They showed, in a general way, whether a man would fit *in* the army or not, but they did not show exactly *where* he would fit best.

Under the Pulhems method, the medical examination goes on much as it used to, with more emphasis, however, on the mental and emotional make-up of the recruit. Physique, Upper limbs, Lower limbs, Hearing, Eyesight, Mentality and Stability are checked by specialists. But instead of lumping all the data under a single standard, the subject is graded from 1 to 5 under each of the letters P-U-L-H-E-M-S, which correspond to physique, upper limbs, lower limbs, etc. The result, to which is appended the year of his birth, is his "Pulhems Profile":

Y. O. B.	PULHEMS
1910	1 1 1 1 2 1 1

THIS particular profile reveals that 34-year old John Doe is in perfect shape, except for a slight impairment of eyesight. Pulhems shows at a glance, and yet in detail, the physical, mental and emotional condition of each individual case, the system providing for over 300,000 different profiles. In practice, this number is greatly reduced, as a "5" under any heading or a double-4 under Mentality and Stability automatically cause the rejection of a man. A "4" is suitable for restricted service in Canada, a "3" for line of communications work, a "2" is pretty good and a "1" is perfect.

From the "perfect soldier" rating (1918—1111111) required of commandos and tank drivers down to the lowest acceptable mark (1894—4444443), the Personnel Selection Branch of the Medical Corps has worked out a "minimum profile" for every job in the Army. Thus it is able to fit every recruit who passes into a job adapted to his qualities or deficiencies.

Actual allocation, however, is not as simple as comparing profiles with the master-chart. The recruit's experience, capabilities and personal plans, together with the current needs of the Army must all be taken into account. Every man is interviewed by a trained Army Examiner, who has before him the recruit's Pulhems profile and a report on his family, educational and occupational background. After he has had a chance to talk things over, the recruit is allocated to the branch of the service where he will serve best and is most needed.

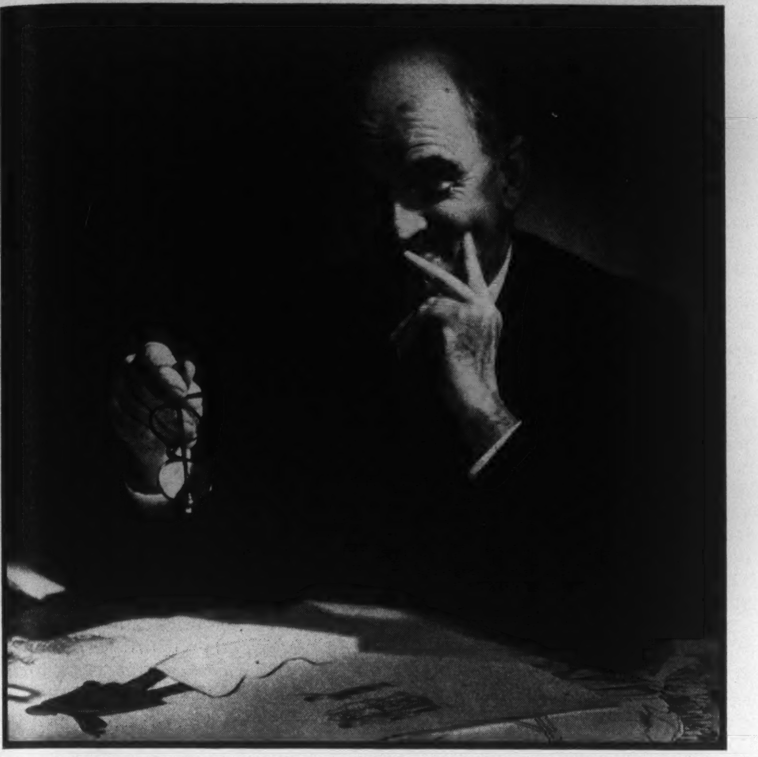
Personnel selection, dealing as it does with human beings, will never be perfect. But, if it is true that a man is happiest when he does the job that suits him best, Pulhems and its peace-time equivalents will play a great part in shaping the bright new world of tomorrow.

M (mentality) Graphic problems in army's "M" tests show a man's native intelligence even if he cannot read or write.

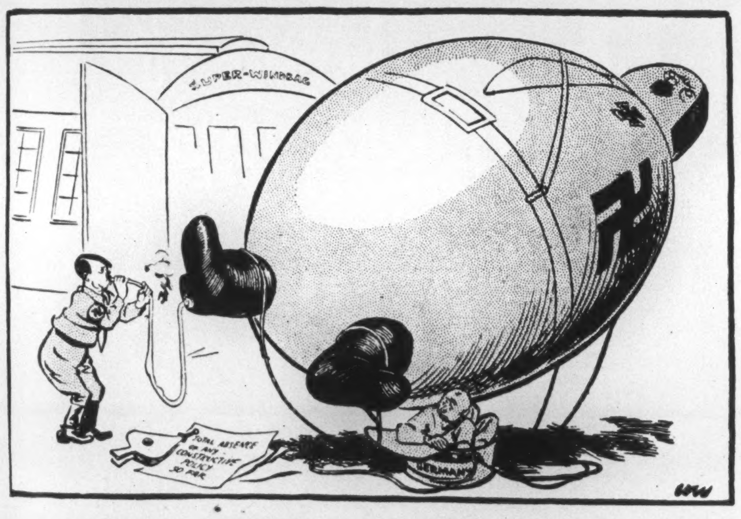
S (stability) By this test the army seeks to eliminate men who cannot stand up under the stresses of modern war.

You're in the Army now! Allocated to the Royal Canadian Artillery, Gunner Ray Bilodeau gets his uniform and kit.

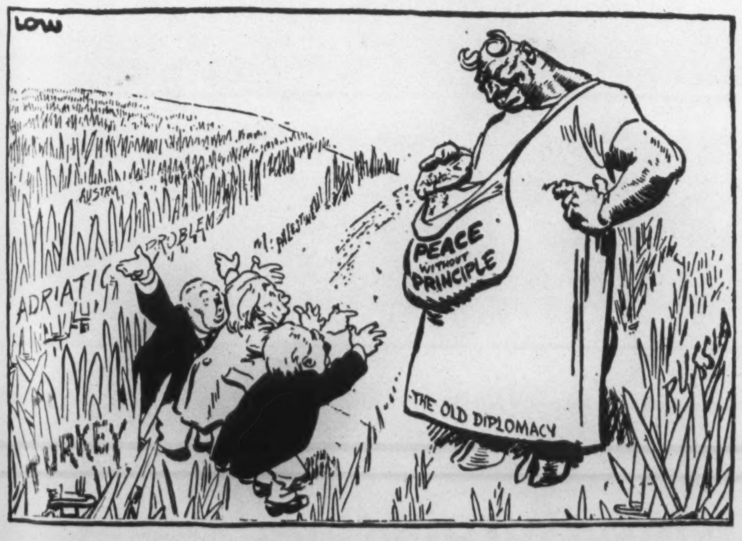
Cartoonist David Low is a British Institution



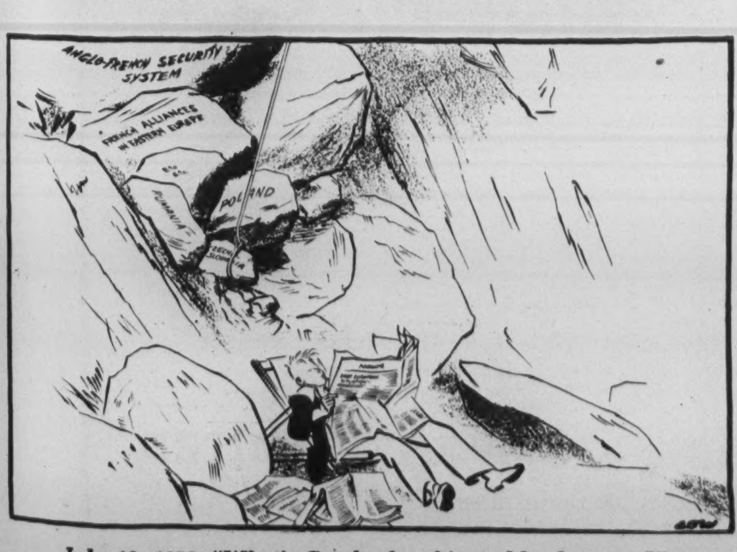
David Low is one character in public life whose appearance suggests the delightful puckish humor associated with his cartoons.


SUPER-WINDBAG
TOTAL ABSENCE OF ANY CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY SO FAR
GERMANY
LOW

June 27, 1933, All Blown Up and Nowhere to Go.



March 8, 1920, "It was to Have Sprouted Olive Branches."


ANGLO-FRENCH SECURITY SYSTEM
FRENCH ALLIANCES IN EASTERN EUROPE
RUMANIA
POLAND
LOW

July 18, 1938, "What's Czechoslovakia to Me, Anyway?"

By Margaret K. Zieman

TAKING a tip perhaps from an earlier David who demonstrated the effectiveness of a deftly-wielded slingshot, David Low, New Zealand-born British cartoonist, was delivering sly jabs to the swollen giant of Nazi militarism long before Allied statesmen were aroused to its menace. The cartoon (first on left), "All Blown Up and Nowhere to Go", published in 1933, is just one example of Low's remarkable insight.

"Being a prophet these days is no joke", Low has admitted. In that particular instance he was referring solely to short-range prophecy, to the fact that he draws cartoons at least a month in advance of their publication on this side. But so far he has never yet had to "eat any of them."

Quite the contrary, for a chronological arrangement of his cartoons in their order of publication would fully justify a smug "I told you so" on his part. And whether you choose to call it uncanny foresight, unusual acumen or just plain horse sense, it would still have been better for the world if Allied statesmen had had more of the cartoonist's extraordinary capacity for sensing the potential dynamite in the settlements that followed the last war, and foreseen with him the logical outcome of tortuous diplomacy. Twenty-four years have passed since the publication of the cartoon (second left). "It was to have sprouted olive branches", but its warning will apply with equal force when this war ends and may help to keep us from making the same mistakes again.

Low however, would be the last one to claim any particular authority for his opinions, for he says: "Half the effect of the political cartoon is contributed by the fellow who looks at it." But David Low is generally credited with originating not only a new technique but an entirely new approach to war cartoons. Thanks largely to him the traditional British lions, Russian bears, etc., have almost entirely disappeared from latter-day cartoons. So have the horrific heaps of blood and bones. Low believes that the average man or woman is analytical and likes to savor arguments. So his cartoons are largely factual and depend upon satire and ridicule which he uses to deflate both the bumptious stupidity of either a Col. Blimp (his own creation) or the pretensions of a dictator.

If there is any symbolism in Low's cartoons, it consists in his use of persons to represent policies. Quite a few of these world figures, the cartoonist claims, actually look the part they play. Mussolini, for instance, has always looked the much inflated windbag he finally turned out to be. His stagy ensemble, Low suggests, should bear a credit label, "produced by Cecil De Mille". These qualities are cleverly satirized in the cartoon, "The Dream and the Nightmare", which also clearly proves Low's claim that Mussolini is or *was* the "best man in Europe to draw".

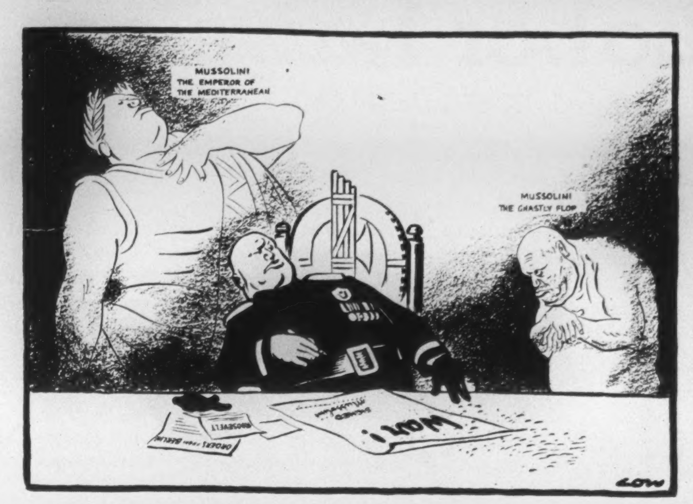
But Low is more than a cartoonist. He is an artist. Where will we find anything more powerful than the immortal "Very well, Alone", or such deliciously humorous characterization as "Honest Mister, There's nobody here but us Spaniards".

A native of New Zealand, born in Dunedin in 1891, Low began his career as a cartoonist with the Sydney (Australia) *Bulletin*. He went to England just after the last war and has been contributing at least four cartoons weekly, latterly to the *Evening Standard*. Many of these have appeared as a weekly feature on page three of SATURDAY NIGHT, which was responsible for introducing Low to Canadian readers.

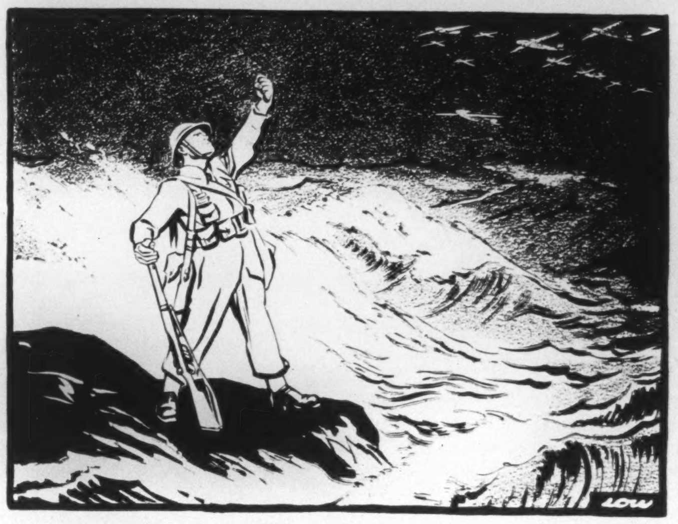
While these most recent photographs of the cartoonist taken by Karsh on his trip to England show him without the neat little beard which gave him a Shakespearean appearance, there is no disguising the "man of humor". The quizzical lift of the bushy eyebrows and sly puckish expression serve to bolster Low's opinion that appearance can be an index to character.

Low himself typifies that very quality of the British people which he says is their greatest strength—that it can see the joke and purge itself of bitterness in so doing. He provides that saving cathartic of laughter, which he believes is the cartoonist's true function, but always beneath his satire there is the implied contrast with something better, not beyond achieving, if only we care enough to work for it.

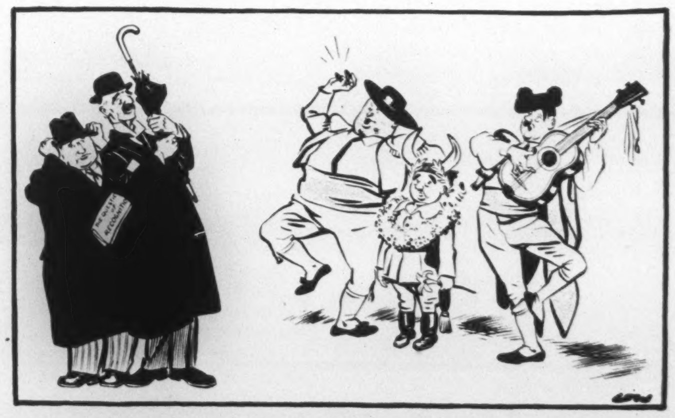
Photographs of Low by Yousuf Karsh


MUSSOLINI THE EMPEROR OF THE MEDITERRANEAN
MUSSOLINI THE GHASTLY FLOP
ORDERS FROM BERLIN
ROOSEVELT
WAR!
SIGNED Mussolini
LOW

The Dream and the Nightmare.



"Very Well, Alone."



"Honest, Mister, There's Nobody Here but us Spaniards."

Yousuf Karsh has caught the cartoonist in characteristic mood as he peers quizzically over his drawing board.

Weaknesses of Our Latest Labor Laws are On Trial

By C. ROSS MacEWAN

The machinery of the new collective bargaining set-up is now beginning to turn, and many important questions will be settled, at least by establishing precedents, in the near future.

Mr. MacEwan, who is a well known labor writer, thinks that the system still lacks mandatory powers, and leaves many openings for disputes which, in the long run, will be embarrassing chiefly to the Federal Government. He thinks that the situation regarding company unionism is particularly weak and foresees it as an uncomfortable baby in the lap of the government representatives on the Labor Relations Board.

THROUGH Order-in-Council P.C. 1003, mandatory collective bargaining became law on a Dominion-wide scale on February 17. The job of gearing in the new law with federal and provincial administrative agencies has been snapped through fairly quickly and the machinery is just now beginning to turn.

Whether this federal experiment will prove more successful than some of the prior provincial attempts cannot be foretold from the wording of the Regulations. P.C. 1003 is a long and complicated document. But nowhere in this word acreage is a clear-cut directive on the one issue which can make or break the entire venture—the still-unsettled issue of "company unionism."

Organized labor has been demanding mandatory collective bargaining in Canada ever since the introduction of the Wagner Act in the United States. Federal governments always shrugged off the decision by pointing out that the power to pass such legislation was, in Canada, a provincial prerogative. The coming of war removed that federal objection.

First step in the direction was a pious declaration of principle which urged employers to recognize employee bargaining agencies but which contained no penalties. This was soon bolstered by extension of the Industrial Disputes Act, originally a railroad and mines measure, to all industries engaged in war production. The Federal government sold this to labor as a step toward mandatory bargaining sold it to the manufacturers as a safeguard against strikes.

Kirkland Lake

For a while the I.D.A. extension seemed to work. Union organization bubbled and expanded. Employers by the dozens accepted majority reports and began bargaining. But the idea of "moral pressure only" finally hit the rocks with the critical Kirkland Lake strike. Here a walkout took place when employers flatly refused to honor a unanimous Conciliation Board report in favor of union recognition. The strike lasted for months in the dead of the northern winter, became a focal point of labor resentment, and was finally broken when it became obvious that Ottawa would not back up its Conciliation machinery. From that point on, the I.D.A. became less and less useful.

But, in the meantime, labor had become a political factor. Its resentment became directed at government even more than employer. Provincial legislatures felt the new pressure first. Out in B.C. the Coalition Government passed laws putting teeth in their conciliation service, used this to enforce recognition. Manitoba bubbled momentarily when a CCF Labor Minister in the Bracken Coalition presented such a law, only to have it unsupported by his cabinet associates and the Premier, an episode which may yet boomerang badly on Mr. Bracken in his new role of Progressive Conservative leader. The next, and most important development, flared in Ontario where Labor Minister Heenan, with the obvious okay of Hepburn, began promising mandatory bargaining. Political complications within the Liberal ranks mixed with strong pressure from non-unionized Ontario employers finally resulted in the unfortunate Ontario Labor Court compromise, an experiment finally killed by the new Drew administration.

It is true that Quebec also passed provincial mandatory bargaining laws before the Federal Government promulgated P.C. 1003, but it appears more likely that these were passed in a desperate defence against the threatening federal action than as the result of home-front pressure. The absence of a strong CCF party in Quebec has left the union movement in that province out in the political cold. The Quebec laws were hotly resisted by both major union Congresses, although hailed by employers. While conceding the principle, they make union recognition next to impossible in practice.

That is the background of P.C. 1003.

Shortcomings of Labor Court

In studying the new Order it might be well to compare it with the best-known of the previous provincial laws, the now-scrapped Ontario Labor Court. From the unions' point of view, that experiment failed on three main counts. First, the court procedure proved expensive and tended to keep the employer and union apart by requiring all argument to be conducted by barristers. Secondly, there was an obvious reluctance on the part of the court to order an employee vote to determine bargaining agency preference. Lastly, and from a political point of view most contentious, the court did not outlaw "company unions" but actually legalized them.

P.C. 1003 evades the court procedure, leaving decisions in the hands of a government-union-management Labor Relations Board. It calls for employee votes but it fails to make this method of determining employee preference mandatory. There is still confusion as to whether or not the law permits recognition of "company unions". It lays down a description of a bargaining agency which seems to make such employer-promoted bodies impossible of certification, yet refers constantly to "employees' organizations" as well as unions elsewhere in the regulations.

Company Unionism

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The "company union" issue is another story. Labor representatives on the Board are all representatives of bona-fide unions. They will probably present a solid front against recognition of any group suspected of company union characteristics, and they will probably see these characteristics in any body not affiliated to one of the main Congresses. Unless the employer side of the Board is itself split, this will leave the baby in the government representatives' laps. It must be remembered that Prime Minister King himself is credited as being the originator of such unaffiliated employee representative set-ups, having fathered them during his days as labor expert for the Rockefeller group in the U.S.

The safest hunch to play is that "employees' councils", "employee representation schemes" and other groups which have no dues-paying membership will be out of luck. However, should anti-union employers turn to encouraging so-called "independent unions" which charge cheap dues and are seemingly merely opposed to affiliating with one of the main union Congresses, the fat will be in the fire properly. Refusal to recognize such bodies will undoubtedly set off a barrage of propaganda about "U.S. domination", "labor dictatorship", etc. which could be very embarrassing. Recognition of such organizations, on the other hand, would set off a possibly more damaging labor storm.

This same issue can easily get mixed up with partisan political strategy. Under the arrangements made with the provinces, preliminary steps in the process take place under provincial auspices. In Ontario the entire procedure takes place within the province first, going, if necessary, to the Federal Board as an appeal.

With a provincially touchy Government in Quebec which obviously does not like Trades Congress or Canadian Congress unions, with a Conservative Government in Ontario anxious to establish a reputation as Progressive without stepping on too many affluent contributors' toes in the process, a Coalition Government in B.C. and a possible CCF government in Saskatchewan, the "company union" issue can easily become political dynamite. Passing the buck on unpopular issues is a party tactic of old standing and Mr. King will be on the final end of the bucket brigade.

Other Weak Spots

There are two other weak spots in the law. Only war industries are affected. Non-war industries still remain under provincial law, if such a law exists. Provincial governments may, however, voluntarily concede non-war groupings to the Federal authority. Ontario, for example, has made this concession.

Penalties are not high, being a hundred dollars maximum for an individual law-breaker and five hundred dollar maximum for union or corporation, and determination of such penalties is a job for a magistrate. This may encourage die-hards on either side to sooner or later defy the law to do its worst.

The Conciliation Board machinery of the Industrial Disputes Act has been grafted into the new code, covering any failure of employer and union to negotiate a collective agreement's detail. But it is still the same powerless body of old, depending upon conciliation only to effect a solution. The employer or union which is determined to hold out on a detail can make a mockery of the entire previous procedure.

Then of course, there is an underlying weakness in that the Regulations are an Order-in-Council rather than an Act of Parliament. The problem of what will happen when the war is over remains untouched. Chaos would automatically result if, without prior passage of suitable provincial laws in all provinces or cession of the authority over labor legislation to the Dominion government, the federal regulations were suddenly scrapped.

All in all it looks as if the success or failure of the new move will depend largely upon its administrative agencies, the National and Provincial Labor Relations Boards. And, since these are representative of unions and employers' associations as well as governments, possibly the final result depends upon the degree of understanding which has developed within recent years between these two important, and so far rival, groupings within our Canadian society.

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The safest hunch to play is that "employees' councils", "employee representation schemes" and other groups which have no dues-paying membership will be out of luck. However, should anti-union employers turn to encouraging so-called "independent unions" which charge cheap dues and are seemingly merely opposed to affiliating with one of the main union Congresses, the fat will be in the fire properly. Refusal to recognize such bodies will undoubtedly set off a barrage of propaganda about "U.S. domination", "labor dictatorship", etc. which could be very embarrassing. Recognition of such organizations, on the other hand, would set off a possibly more damaging labor storm.

This same issue can easily get mixed up with partisan political strategy. Under the arrangements made with the provinces, preliminary steps in the process take place under provincial auspices. In Ontario the entire procedure takes place within the province first, going, if necessary, to the Federal Board as an appeal.

With a provincially touchy Government in Quebec which obviously does not like Trades Congress or Canadian Congress unions, with a Conservative Government in Ontario anxious to establish a reputation as Progressive without stepping on too many affluent contributors' toes in the process, a Coalition Government in B.C. and a possible CCF government in Saskatchewan, the "company union" issue can easily become political dynamite. Passing the buck on unpopular issues is a party tactic of old standing and Mr. King will be on the final end of the bucket brigade.

Other Weak Spots

There are two other weak spots in the law. Only war industries are affected. Non-war industries still remain under provincial law, if such a law exists. Provincial governments may, however, voluntarily concede non-war groupings to the Federal authority. Ontario, for example, has made this concession.

Penalties are not high, being a hundred dollars maximum for an individual law-breaker and five hundred dollar maximum for union or corporation, and determination of such penalties is a job for a magistrate. This may encourage die-hards on either side to sooner or later defy the law to do its worst.

The Conciliation Board machinery of the Industrial Disputes Act has been grafted into the new code, covering any failure of employer and union to negotiate a collective agreement's detail. But it is still the same powerless body of old, depending upon conciliation only to effect a solution. The employer or union which is determined to hold out on a detail can make a mockery of the entire previous procedure.

Then of course, there is an underlying weakness in that the Regulations are an Order-in-Council rather than an Act of Parliament. The problem of what will happen when the war is over remains untouched. Chaos would automatically result if, without prior passage of suitable provincial laws in all provinces or cession of the authority over labor legislation to the Dominion government, the federal regulations were suddenly scrapped.

All in all it looks as if the success or failure of the new move will depend largely upon its administrative agencies, the National and Provincial Labor Relations Boards. And, since these are representative of unions and employers' associations as well as governments, possibly the final result depends upon the degree of understanding which has developed within recent years between these two important, and so far rival, groupings within our Canadian society.

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Everything Waits Until We See How the Invasion Progresses

By G. C. WHITTAKER

A LOT of things in Canada's domestic affairs hang on the way the liberation invasion of Hitler's Europe goes in its early stages. If the armies of the Allies make good progress from the start of the assault in the west we may be doing things at home that we won't be doing if the attack bogs down or if the advance is slow and costly in men and equipment.

For example, it depends on the coming campaign in the west whether some of our manufacturing plants resume production in late summer or early fall of what are known to the trade as durable consumer goods—electric refrigerators, electric stoves, electric washing machines and the like—for which our mothers and wives and housemaids (if any) have been piling up a backlog of longing since production was suspended two years ago. The supply situation during the latter half of the year in other scarce and badly needed products such as building materials, metals for various purposes, even more intimate things such as clothing, may depend on it. Enactment of some of the social security measures promised by the government for the present session of parliament may hinge on it. And it may determine whether we shall be voting in a federal general election this fall or not until next year.

High Command's Urgent Call

We were, as you may remember, to have started in a small way on the resumed output of nearly all kinds of household goods early this year, the production interdict being lifted in December. But our war effort is coordinated with that of the United States and Washington wasn't ready to release materials and plant capacity for civilian operations nor to permit the supply to Canada of the components required from the U.S. for virtually all our household appliances. Which turned out to be a very good thing, because some three months ago came the urgent call from the high command for more and better shells and bombs and some kinds of improved armament. We would have had to abandon manufacture of consumer goods again if we had got started. Materials and labor would have been withdrawn from it. As it is, the materials and the manpower which it was thought five or six months ago would be available for modest production are more critically scarce than at any time since the beginning of the war. If the liberation campaign should use up more shells and guns and transport equipment than expected this situation will continue to turn worse. But should progress towards Berlin be made without too great expenditure of equipment we shall see materials and manpower becoming easier, and, subject to the sanction of Washington's war production chief, Donald Nelson, we may turn again by the fall to meeting home requirements. The current desperate combing of the country for manpower for the army and the war plants will slacken off, and stockpiles of steel and other materials will grow again to a size that will permit consideration for housing and other non-war needs.

Similarily, until a few weeks ago when zero-hour in the west seemed to be close at hand, the chief activity of quite a few government officials was in planning and preparing for war-end and postwar affairs such as reconversion and an ambitious plunge into export trade. To some extent this activity is now suspended, its resumption depending on how the invasion goes. Matters which would have had the prompt attention of Ottawa at any time since the first of the year are now held in abeyance until the military outlook becomes clearer.

How far the Government will go in asking Parliament to clear off the legislative program set out in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the session may also depend on what happens in Europe over the next couple of months. And Mr. King's decision on the timing of the election may easily hang on it.

In Ottawa there is a pretty widespread conviction among those who are professionally or otherwise interested in politics that Mr. King will dissolve Parliament and appeal to the people in the late summer or early fall. Opposition organizations are being influenced by it in their pre-election preparations. There would, perhaps, be no reason for surprise should the Prime Minister take this course. But positive indication that he has cast the die is lacking. The Liberal propaganda machine is pretty busy on practice operations, but that does not necessarily mean anything definite. At most the election isn't far away, and Mr. King has known for some time that his timing of it would be guided by circumstances which he could not determine in advance. It was only the part of wisdom to get ready. The Government's somewhat extravagant social security program may be thought to be to some extent vote-bait, the potency of which would diminish as the election was deferred after its implementation, and it can be reasoned that if Mr. King puts through the program at this session he will want to take advantage of it before its pulling power evaporates.

A more convincing reason for an election this fall would be recognition by the Prime Minister that, the public being traditionally fickle when it feels it can afford to be, his chance of success would be better while the end of the war in Europe is still some time away than when the war is over or as good as over. Perhaps the strongest appeal he could make for return to office would be to the public's timidity about swapping horses in mid-stream, and it might be too late next year to use this appeal.

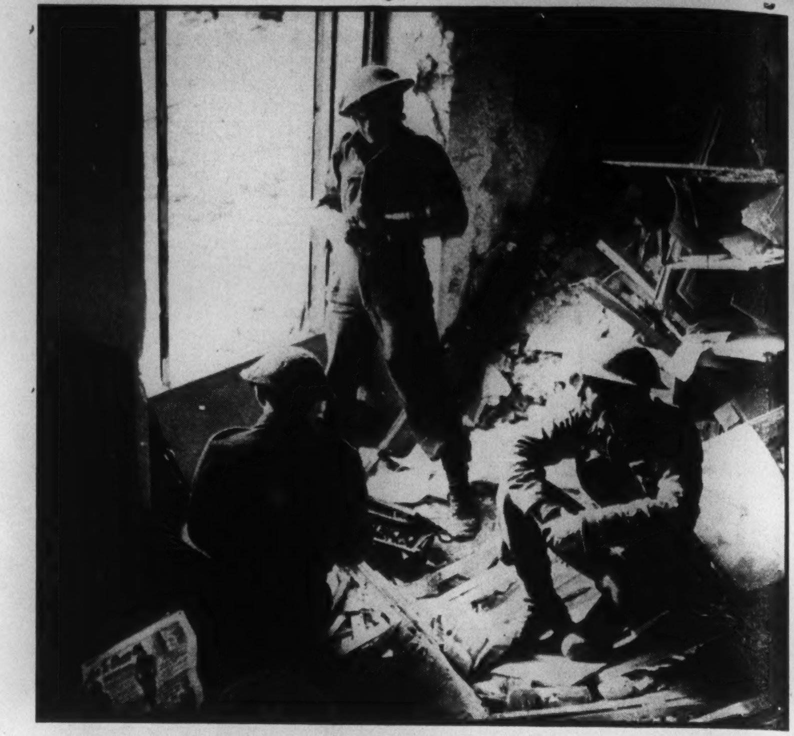
Roosevelt in Different Boat

In Washington it is reasoned that the election chances of Mr. Roosevelt, who hasn't Mr. King's privilege of picking the time to suit him, will be best if by voting day in November the liberation campaign is going well but not so well as to suggest that everything is over but the shouting. Down there they are counting heavily on that public fear of horse trading at the wrong time.

But the immediate military situation at a time when Mr. King might decide that other circumstances were propitious would be bound to weigh with him. Should it be developing satisfactorily there would be nothing to deter him from getting the election over. Should, however, our armies be locked in critical battles and the home front facing an urgent call for reinforcements and replacement of war equipment, questions would surely be raised in Mr. King's own mind as to whether he could properly divert the attention of the Government from these matters while it conducted a six week's election campaign and as to the reaction of the public to such an interruption in the war effort. The holding of a fall election, therefore, assuming that Mr. King would be prepared to hold it in suitable circumstances, may easily hang on the progress of the liberation.

Another influencing factor might be the showing made by political interlopers in provincial elections—the CCF in Saskatchewan next week and the conglomerate isolationists in Quebec this summer if Premier Godbout takes the plunge. Any concern Mr. King may have about Mr. Bracken and the Progressive Conservatives is more likely than not to encourage him to get the election over as soon as possible. Time should be on their side more than on that of an old Government that has come through a war. It should be, that is, if they take advantage of it. If they are doing that it must be in dark and devious ways. Time passes without much to impress the observer in the performance of the party. Perhaps the best thing that has happened to this "people's party" since Mr. Bracken came on the scene was the enlistment in its forces of Mr. Henry Borden, ex-Justice C. P. McTague and General Price. What the party has needed more thany anything else has been the presence in its front ranks of new men of outstanding qualifications—because, despite the Bracken purification, the impression has lingered that the "old gang" was still muddling through. The party could do nothing more effective for itself than to dissipate that impression. Introduction of such men as Messrs. Borden, Price and McTague into its high command would have done a great deal to dissipate it had its significance been impressed on the public. Greatly to the surprise of interested and detached observers alike the party organization failed to so impress it. Either it did not recognize its opportunity or for reasons of its own chose not to exploit it.

And time, which, if employed, should be on the side of the Bracken party, passes.



The enemy made it a battle every foot of the way through the suburbs into Rome, but enemy machine-gun and sniper posts were speedily mopped up by the Canadian-American special task force. In a wrecked Italian house, troops shelter momentarily before advancing upon next objective.

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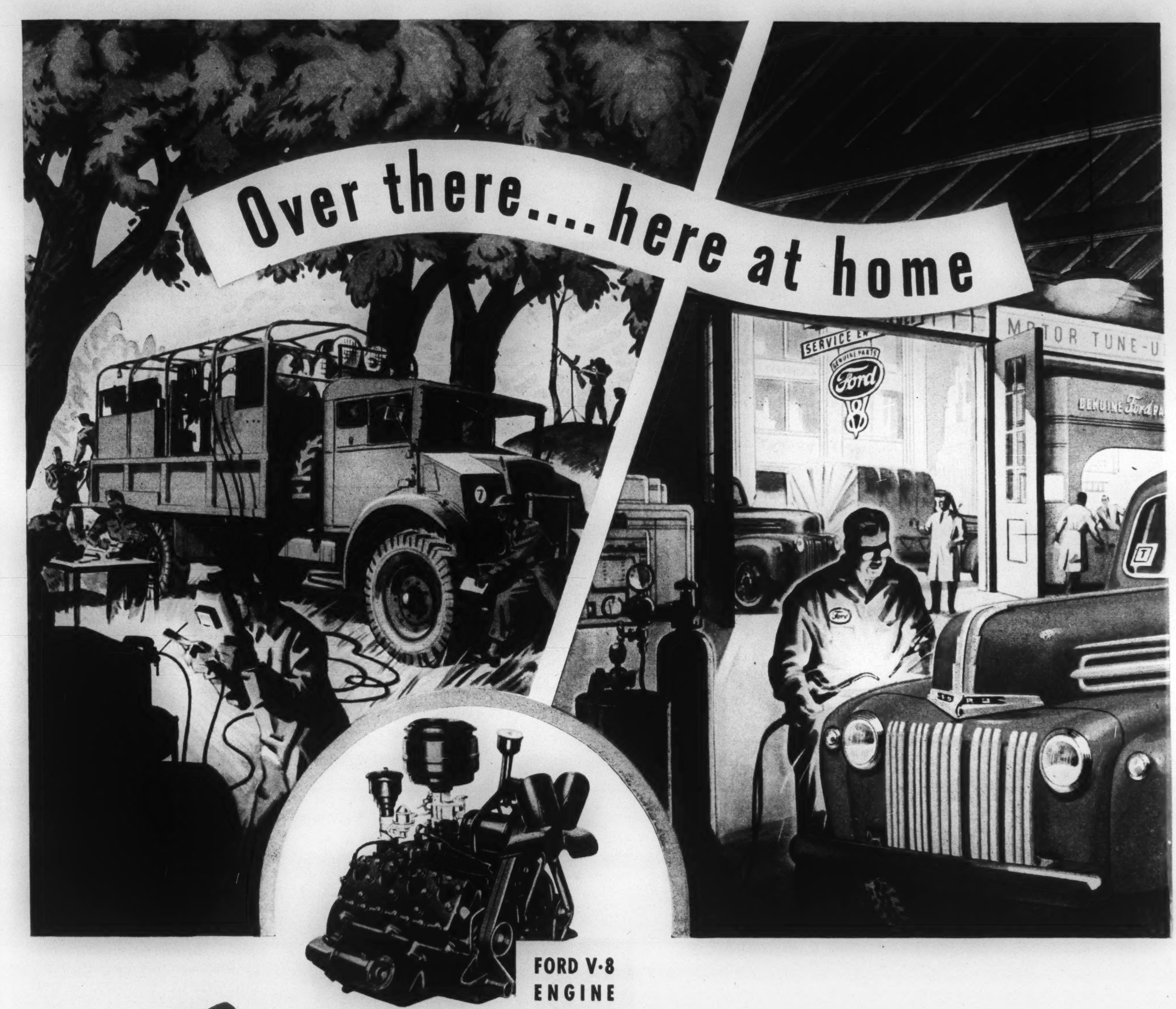

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We Should Be Training N.C.O.'s for Industry

By C. R. YOUNG

Canada is lagging behind in facilities for technical education. In the United States, Britain and Russia there are technical institutes which offer a two-year training supplementary to high school technical work but less complete than college engineering courses. Their purpose is to train men for the supervisory jobs in industry.

So far no institutions of this type exist in Canada and the writer, who is head of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering at the University of Toronto, sees a very real need for them.

IN THE revamping of the educational framework of this country, made glaringly necessary by the experiences of the past fifteen years, and likely to be made even more so by what awaits us at the close of the present war, it is imperative that one obvious void should be filled. Its existence has hampered our industrial and economic development; its continuance would not only deprive thousands of young men discharged from the armed forces or released from war industry of an opportunity to obtain the technical training they desire but would gravely handicap the expansion of peaceful enterprise after the war.

There is much to be said in praise of existing educational institutions in the technical field in Canada. We have good vocational and technical high schools giving training in the general area of the arts, trades and commerce. Our eleven universities or colleges granting degrees in applied science and engineering serve the professional field well. But in between, that is above the level of the secondary school and below that of the University, there is virtually nothing.

Neglecting the Backbone

It thus turns out that, while we have done much to train operatives and to equip professionally those who will serve as civilian technical officers, we have overlooked the training of that vastly important intermediate group, the "non-commissioned officers of industry". In a well balanced industrial system these are three to six times as numerous as those with professional qualifications. And if it be true that the non-commissioned officers are the backbone of an army it is equally true that they are the backbone of industry.

Whatever educational training above the secondary school level has been received by this highly essential group of men has come from a small amount of more advanced work offered by some of the technical schools, from classes in industry itself, from university extension classes, and from the engineering colleges by some beginners who have found the professional courses too difficult or not what they desire.

Something must be done to meet this situation. When the war ends we shall be faced with a tremendous problem of adult education and training. Very large numbers of young men in their middle twenties will descend upon us demanding a type of training that in a couple of years will enable them to fill positions that are not only reasonably remunerative but which will carry a degree of responsibility comparable to that which they have demonstrated they could carry under the incomparably greater stress of war. Having but lately witnessed the determining role played by science and technology in human fortunes, and convinced of the continuing importance of that role, it is to be expected that a large proportion of those seeking training will wish to have it in the technical field. More particularly will this be true of the many thousands who have in the forces been trained as mechanicians in specialties pertaining to war and now see in retraining for analogous peacetime occupations an opportunity for quick and satisfying reestablishment.

For Peacetime Army

One way in which the need might be met in part would be through the enlistment of a peacetime army providing a type of training that would be predominantly technical, as advocated by Mr. O. T. G. Williamson in SATURDAY NIGHT for March 11. Another way would be to provide the training under civilian auspices in courses designed primarily to meet the requirements of industry and the civilian public services. Whether any appreciable numbers of young men who have spent several years in the armed forces would be willing to extend that service into peacetime may perhaps be questioned, but fresh recruits of 18 or 19 might be glad to take part of their technical training free of charge as enlisted men. They might then finish in the civilian schools.

Without attempting to examine in detail the merits of a system of training under military auspices, it may be helpful to point out the importance in the oncoming situation of the intermediate type of school known commonly on this continent as the "technical institute" and in Britain as the "technical college" or the "local technical institution". Of these we have none in Canada.

Technical institutes are designed to give a relatively short training—frequently two years—in preparation for sub-professional tasks having to do with planning, production and operation. The object is neither to produce highly skilled operatives nor professional men, but to give the student a usable acquaintance with the scientific and technological principles on which the successful performance of these tasks rests. The emphasis is on the "why" rather than the "how". The technical institute type of program in some respects parallels that of the professional engineering schools but at a lower level. Scientific subjects are presented in a more elementary form and always with strict emphasis on their practical application. Indeed, the essential characteristic of technical institute training is that it ministers to the needs of those who are much more concerned with doing or producing things than with rigorous analysis, design or research. The latter functions belong to the field of the professional engineer and require at least four years' work of university grade.

Suitable for Many

In addition to the practical-minded, relatively mature and eager-to-be-reestablished young men who will be out of jobs at the close of hostilities, there are, and will continue to be, many who would be strongly attracted by the programs of the technical institutes. Such are (1) those already in industry who desire upgrading, (2) those whose learning processes centre on actual doing rather than formal study, (3) those who cannot devote four years to a university course, (4) those who, because of practical rather than intellectual interests, have left college before progressing very far, and (5) those whose educational qualifications would not admit them to a university.

To the end that work distinctly above the grade of that offered in the existing technical or vocational high schools might be given, the requirements for admission to the full graduating courses in the technical institutes should be junior matriculation, or Grade XII in Ontario.

In the industrialized society that now exists and that must be maintained in Canada, there would be no problem of employment of technical institute graduates. The presence of a large body of highly skilled, technologically-informed men with a capacity for supervision could never be other than a pronounced industrial and economic asset. They would be in steady demand as draughtsmen, laboratory technicians, inspectors and minor supervisors of production, operation and maintenance.

For many years the distinctive merits of this intermediate type of training have been recognized in the older educational systems of Great Britain and continental Europe. The astounding technical development of Soviet Russia has in part derived from such recognition. The secondary technical schools, or "technicums", as they are called, in 1938 in that country numbered 3,400 and had an enrolment of 700,000. Important progress in this connection is being made, too, in the United States, both in adding to the numbers of the very effective technical institutes now existing and in setting up a system of accrediting. New York State is proposing to establish eight new technical institutes "up-state".

While the programs of technical institutes are essentially "terminal" in character, that is designed to give an educational training that will usually not be supplemented by any further formal schooling, there is nothing to prevent the best graduates from proceeding to a university or engineering college with some credit. Bridging courses could be arranged by means of which university matriculation could be completed and substantial allowance made in the work of the first year.

The necessity for filling this obvious and serious gap in technical education, already present before the war, has become compelling in face of the manifest suitability of the technical institute type of training for very large numbers of young men who will be at educational doors in the very near future. It is a matter for the provincial departments of education, and evidence is not lacking that they have for some time sensed the need and have been planning to meet it. Under such auspices the problem of accrediting or certification, which has been the chief obstacle to progress in this intermediate educational field in the United States, would be automatically solved.

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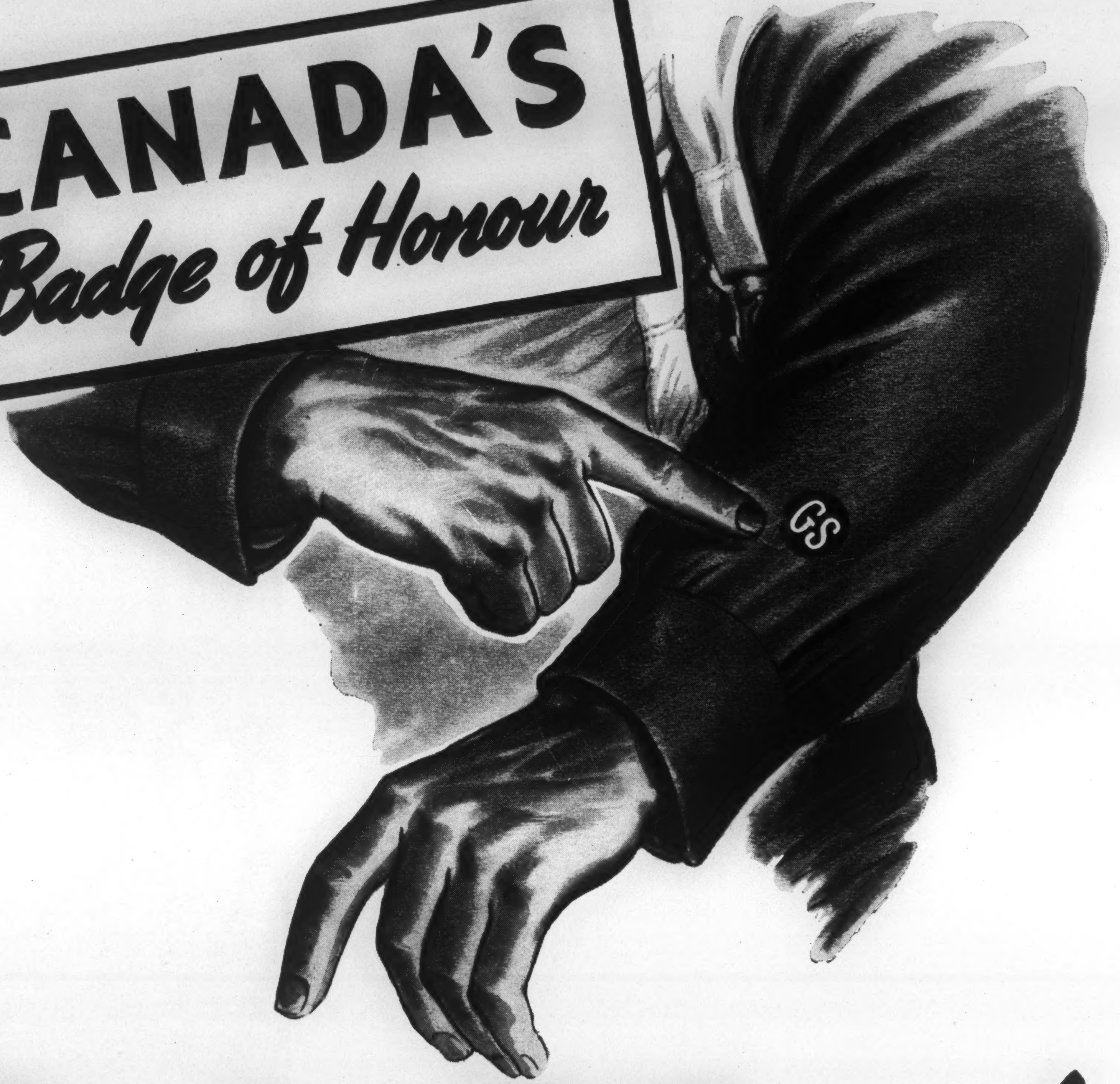

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What is Canada's Future Position in the Empire?

By A. B. HODGETTS

Renewal in Canada of the old conflict between the respective advocates of Nationalism and Imperialism appears to be heralded by recent developments. The author, looking to the past, reminds us that Sir Wilfrid Laurier led the movement to break the bonds of colonialism but he and his followers refused to admit that there was any other alternative to colonialism than the separatist one they upheld. Actually the Commonwealth as it exists today is the result of the working arrangements developed under Laurier's guidance.

The author says that Canadians who are dissatisfied with such a Commonwealth, who are Imperialists not for the sake of Empire but for Canada's own sake, must raise again a series of fundamental questions to challenge the Nationalists. The author is a master at Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont.

THAT some Canadians are not satisfied with the present structure of the British Commonwealth of Nations may be seen from the comments in the press, preceding and during the recent Conference of Prime Ministers. It appears that the struggle between Nationalist and Imperialist is to be renewed, after lying dormant for over twenty years. Thus far, no new agreements have appeared. A council of Empire; a permanent secretariat; a bi-cameral legislature, to cover the disproportionate weight of the United Kingdom; guarantees on foreign policy given in advance; these suggestions, to mention but a few, are all found back in the records of the early Imperial Conferences. While much of this discussion is obviously nothing more than party politics, some of it represents a sincere feeling of dissatisfaction with the present arrangements by which England no more than keeps us informed, often in retrospect, of the broader aspects of foreign affairs, when we know full well that any important decision must involve this country in practice if not in theory.

The Commonwealth is built upon an attitude, a frame of mind toward the Empire, which developed in Canada during the first decade of the twentieth century. Before attempting any reorganization of the legal position and constitutional practices of the Commonwealth, it is vital that Canadians review the basic assumptions which uphold the present structure and analyze whether or not they are applicable to-day. The case for a more closely-knit Empire was lost once before because its proponents fussed around with details of organization, instead of getting their opponents down to fundamentals.

We must remember that Laurier, working through the medium of the Imperial Conferences, laid the whole foundation of the Commonwealth as it is at present constituted. While the important legal changes within the Empire were made in the post-war period, these changes were only the logical, inevitable result of the constitutional practices, the working arrangements, developed under Laurier's consistent guidance.

Laurier Dominant

Six Imperial Conferences (the name was adopted in 1907) were held before the last war. The first two of these in 1887 and 1894 were experimental and relatively unimportant. Canada was the only country to be represented by the same man at the other four much more important Conferences. Barton, Deakin, and Fisher spoke in turn for Australia; the great New Zealand Imperialist, Sir Joseph Ward, does not appear at London until 1907; South African colonies, acting separately during most of this period, were represented by Jamieson, Botha and others; Chamberlain gave way to Elgin and Elgin to Harcourt in the Colonial Office; and the period witnessed four different prime ministers for England.

Throughout these Conferences, the one dominant figure was that of the Canadian premier. At times he was aided by Botha, who likewise represented a minority race fearful of being engulfed in the threatening tide of imperialism and at other times by Mr. Asquith, for very different reasons. Occasionally the Australian or New Zealand viewpoint coincided with that of Canada, but only in certain details, not in basic approach. Sir Wilfred Laurier's persistent nationalism set in motion the centrifugal forces which persisted in the Commonwealth from that day to this.

To End Colonialism

That Canada should have led the movement to break the bonds of colonialism, which prevailed fairly well intact to the end of the 19th century, is understandable. In comparison with other parts of the Empire, we had a larger volume of foreign trade, not all of it, by any means, confined to the Mother country; we had a better balanced domestic economy; one complete transcontinental railway linked the provinces together and more lines were in the offing; our population was much larger and not as homogeneous; federation was completed over a generation in advance of either Australia or South Africa. Our external relations, almost entirely with the United States, had no repercussions upon the growing tangle of European diplomacy, and the need for England's guidance was less obvious. We became increasingly conscious of the protection afforded by the two great oceans, and the danger of attack across either of them was felt to be negligible. The one source of real danger had been eliminated when McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and Company looked westward rather than to the north, for new fields to conquer.

In Natal and Cape Colony on the other hand, the troubles with the Bore Republics and with the Bantu tribes made it necessary to count heavily on England's support. Expansion northward into Bechuanaland and Rhodesia involved other European powers and England's knowledge of high policy was essential. In Australia and New Zealand the fear of Japan, edging southward through the Pescadores and Formosa, kept the Antipodes thinking in terms of the British fleet. Every effort to expand in the South Pacific involved France or Germany and once again raised the question of how colonial interests could be fitted into the broader picture.

Sir Wilfred Laurier and his followers, seeking to express this new Canadian nationalism in different Empire arrangements, refused to admit that there was any other alternative to colonialism than the separatist one which they upheld. They were opposed all along the line by men who saw a third possibility in a closely united Empire, wherein the formation of policy and the responsibility for defence were shared by a

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Allied troops in Italy certainly believe in "signs" especially this kind that give warning of the ever-present threat of enemy mines. For areas abandoned by retreating German armies, even local orchards, are thickly sown with these death traps.

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group of autonomous Dominions, working intimately together with the United Kingdom.

While Elgin and Asquith revealed a touch of the old colonial attitude when they refused to renew the offer of Chamberlain to share with the Dominions in the formation of policy, and the English prime minister announced that "the responsibility cannot be shared", the real struggle was between the Nationalists and the Imperialists. Colonialism was dead.

The Nationalists reasoned that wars originated in Europe and were never likely to be the concern of Canada. The fear of Canada being "drawn into the vortex of European militarism" appears many times in Laurier's speeches. Some of his followers argued that if Canada were to withdraw from the Empire, the fleet could not be reduced by one ship. Canada was isolated from the theatres of war, in no danger of attack from overseas, and she would be foolish indeed to get involved in European diplomacy.

"Did Not Care a Button"

While Laurier distinguished between the secondary and major wars of England, and expressed complete willingness to lend aid for the latter type, he never would admit that a major conflict was developing. The extremists in his party went further, arguing that Canada did not benefit from even the major wars of Empire, that they were likely to be acts of economic aggression from which Canada should disassociate herself.

These were the men who, to use Chamberlain's phrase, "did not care a brass button for the Empire". They looked with a suspicious eye on every action of the Home Government. They thought of the Indian Mutiny in terms of human cannon balls and the treachery of William Hodson, and not of Cawnpore and the duplicity of Nana Sahib. They saw no force in the argument that England might as well have West Australia and New Zealand, instead of France. To them, Paul Kruger was a hero and Cecil Rhodes a greedy diamond merchant. Laurier, of course, did not travel this rugged path, but he was convinced that conflicts could be isolated and a general war avoided. The enhanced reputation of the Monroe Doctrine through the Venezuelan Crises and the Panama Canal dispute, lead some Nationalists, it might be added, to feel secure in the protection of the United States.

The Nationalists refused to differentiate between colonialism and imperialism. This was particularly true of the author of the "Kingdom Papers" and his readers, who saw in any effort to draw the Empire closer together the dangers of dominance by the Colonial Office. They protested against contributions to a common Imperial navy on the grounds that it was "taxation without representation". Yet they steadfastly refused to accept a voice in a common council of Empire when such offers were made. When Chamberlain, at the 1902 Conference, stated, "Gentlemen, we do want your aid; the weary Titan staggers under the too vast orb of its fate", the Nationalists went cold. They turned a deaf ear to Chamberlain's ideas, to the proposals of Sir Frederick Pollock, Alfred Lyttleton, and Sir Joseph Ward, attacking each Imperial Plan on small details to hide a fundamental disagreement in principle.

Claimed Interests Slighted

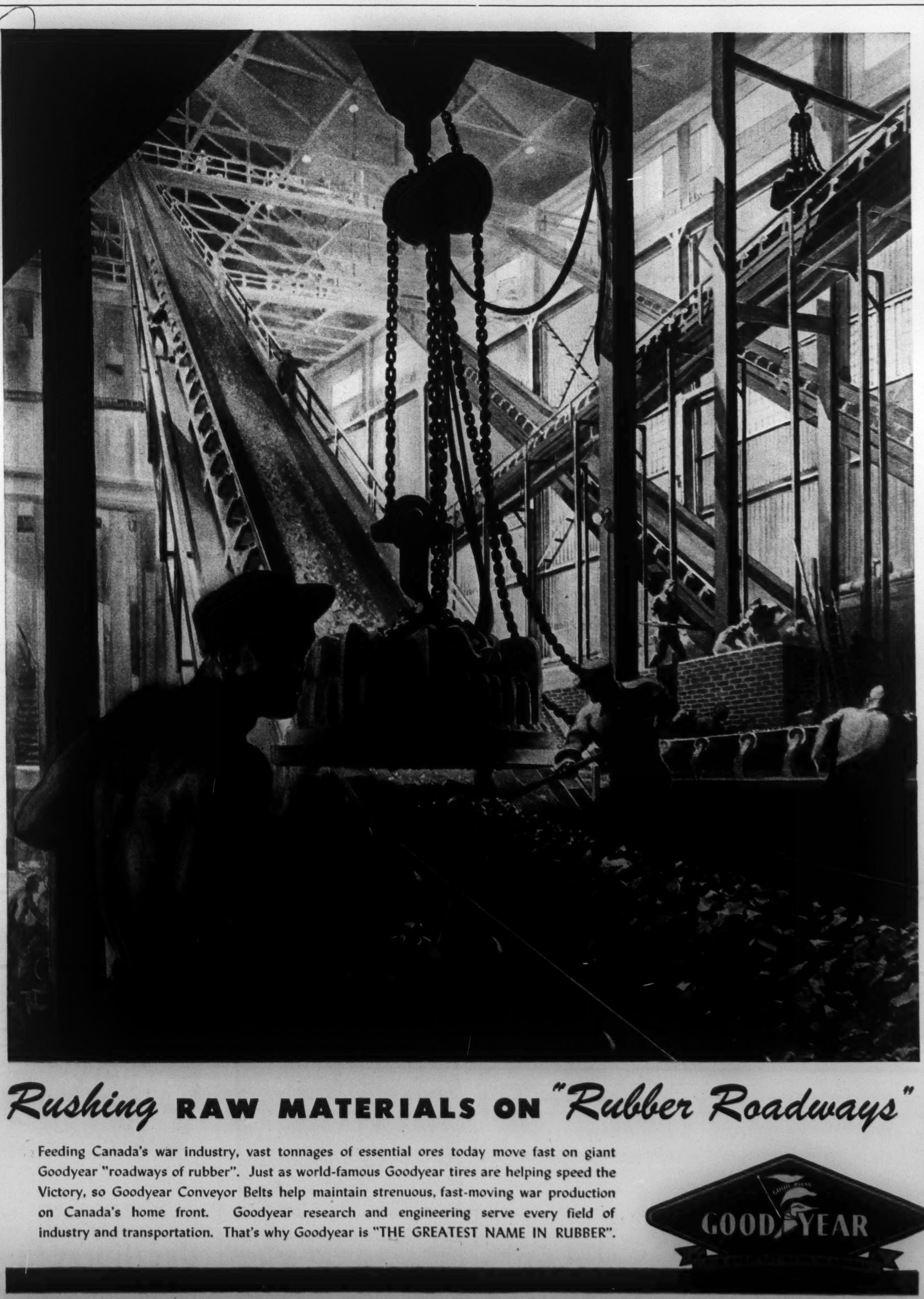
The Nationalists felt that England slighted Canadian interests and, particularly, placed a premium on friendship with the United States, often to our detriment. Lord Alverstone was pilloried for the failure in Alaska, and while few upheld the view that Oregon country was lost because the English negotiator found Columbia River salmon refused the fly, it was felt we could have done better on our own. The fact that Canada fared as well as she did perhaps because the power of England was a potential, never occurred to them.

On the strength of these and many other more detailed arguments, the Commonwealth as we know it grew out of the Imperial Conferences held before the last war. No common foreign policy, no common defence; consultation and advice, but no commitments in advance; promises of aid but no guarantees; freedom to pursue a virtually separate destiny with little consideration for Empire ties; these are some of its essential features.

Those Canadians who are dissatisfied with such a Commonwealth; who are Imperialists not for the sake of Empire, but for our own sake; who are Imperialists because they are Nationalists; who are worried about how Canada may take a more active part in preventing the recurring catastrophe of war; who realise the futility of waiting for the outbreak of hostilities before any action; these Canadians must raise again a series of fundamental questions to challenge the Nationalists.

Is it possible for a country of the size and wealth of Canada ever to escape the vortex of militarism; are we not bound to be drawn into every major conflict? Does active participation in Empire foreign policy involve a return to colonialism; has Canada's power and prestige increased so that her voice must ring loud in all future councils of Empire? Does a close union of the British Dominions really preclude membership in a League of Nations or a Pan-American Union; why regard an Empire bloc as essentially selfish, an instrument of power politics? It is upon the Canadian answer to these and other searching questions that the future of the British Commonwealth of Nations must be based.

Wheeling a fighter plane inside one of the protective revetments built in Italy with huge earth-filled wine casks covered with layers of sandbags.



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GOODYEAR

THE HITLER WAR

Invasion Bigger Than Expected; Away to Tactical Surprise

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

HOW much use what one can write on Tuesday evening, first day of the invasion, will be to the reader on Friday or Saturday, I don't know. But one must write. At least I know that the article which I had already prepared on the prospects for developing our Italian victory would have little interest. From Alexander and Kesselring we turn to Eisenhower and Rundstedt, Montgomery and Rommel. In a few days people will be saying "Italy? — where's that?"

The two points that stand out on this initial day are that this venture, which has had the greatest advertising build-up of any in history, is even bigger than had been expected; and that, in spite of all the month-long blaze of publicity and conjecture, by ourselves and the enemy, it has gained a tactical surprise.

This surprise seems to have been gained through the gigantic feint which our air power has built up by the weight and intensity of its pounding of the Pas de Calais area. This went on so long, and represented such a large part of our air effort, that even your commentator, who had insisted for the past two years that Cherbourg was the most suitable place, had begun to wonder whether the invasion would be directed instead against the three ports Boulogne-Calais-Dunkirk.

The Ports We Need

Perhaps their turn will come yet. But always against them has been the fact that they were much the most strongly defended, had quite limited quay facilities, depended to a great extent for full utilization on tidal locks, which the enemy would certainly destroy, and had behind them the densest road and rail network in the world, for the swift concentration of the enemy forces.

There was no way of isolating, or partially isolating them, as a battle theatre. The Normandie sector which we have chosen is capable of a degree of isolation, and we have achieved this by cutting all the Seine bridges leading to it from the east, and pounding the rail junctions of Rennes, Angers, Nantes and Le Mans leading up to it from the west and south.

Our beginning is a couple of hundred miles further from the Reich, and the path of destruction will unfortunately lead across a longer and broader strip of friendly country. But there was a much better chance of getting ashore and securing a large bridgehead here. There are also much better ports in this area—a very great consideration.

Cherbourg, which we are after tooth and nail now, has a great harbor protected by miles of breakwater, and was a port of call for the biggest ships in the world. A day or two before the war began I sailed out of Cherbourg on the *Aquitania*, with the *Normandie* following in after and the *Bremen* just going out.

Le Havre, which we will go after in the next phase, is an even greater port, though of a rather different character. It has far more dock space, a good dozen miles of unloading quays where our ships could tie up, whereas Cherbourg has a greater harbor. In my experience the big ships usually stood offshore at Cherbourg and unloaded passengers by lighter, though I remember that the *Empress of Britain* tied up there. The entrance to the port of Havre is also much narrower, a passage about 100 yards in width, though this is very good compared to many other ports.

The value of such ports in building up our invasion force cannot be overemphasized. It was probably the lack of a good port at Anzio which prevented us from seizing Rome last January. The vast supplies needed by a modern army, and the uncertainty of the weather in landing such supplies on the beaches, demand the early possession of a good port. Cherbourg will do well for a beginning. But the communications leading inland from it are inadequate. Those leading from Le Havre are far better.

But beside the ports we shall continue to use our landing craft for supply across the beaches whenever the weather is suitable. Here was another great factor in directing our choice of a landing sector to the Channel coast, instead of faraway Denmark or the Biscay coast. Our landing ships and the biggest barges can be used in a shore-to-shore shuttle service from the ports all along the coast of Southern England—but particularly Southampton and Portsmouth — to the beaches across the way.

The initial operation, as I mentioned, was on an even bigger scale than expected. When I first began to consider the feasibility of invading the Cherbourg area, just the seizure of the peninsula alone, as far down as La Jaye du Puits and Carentan, seemed a big enough task. Then we would have to build up our strength, and break out through the fortified line which one assumed the Germans had prepared across the neck of the peninsula.

Our Resources Immense

But our resources have grown immensely since then. We aim to outflank right at the beginning any such line of defence across the base of the peninsula. We want to establish ourselves nearer to Le Havre. We need many more miles of beach on which to unload, and from which to deploy, our great armies. So our initial operation takes in a full 90-mile sector, reaching eastward to Deauville, at the mouth of the Seine, and directly opposite Le Havre. If one includes the Channel Islands, the sector is 125 airmiles long.

The main landing strip, however, is about 70 miles long, extending down the eastern side of the Cherbourg Peninsula, and along to Deauville, though Caen may prove to be our eastern anchor when things settle down. All this, however, will be much clearer by the weekend.

For this main operation it has been announced that we are employing an army group under General Montgomery. It appears that this consists of at least one British and one American Army, and the First Canadian Army (which is half British)—perhaps 20 divisions in all, or about 300,000 men.

For the aerial landings the Germans declared we had employed four air-borne divisions, or about 25,000 to 30,000 men, the first night. Where successful they will be built up with further air-borne formations, on successive nights. In cases where they secure a wide enough landing space, the build-up can go on by daylight as well.

It appears that we have the aerial superiority necessary to cover such landings, or any other operations we undertake. Though the Germans still have a tidy air force in the West, rated at 1,750 fighters and 500 bombers, this is dwarfed by the power which we have unfolded. Our aerial strength on D-day Mr. Churchill has put at no less than 11,000 first-line planes.

What air power they have the Germans refrained from throwing in on invasion day—probably saving it for their counter-offensive—thus giving us an incredible supremacy in the skies. The first count of Allied and enemy sorties, early in the day, was 7500 to 50.

How different it all was from Dieppe. Then the Germans put up a stiff battle in the air, shooting down 100 of our planes. On that day we had no preparatory bombing, and no air-borne troops set down behind the objective. We sought to land our tanks and main assault force right in front of a heavily fortified city.

Different from Dieppe

This time we had an air-borne force possibly ten times as great as our whole assault force at Dieppe. We had even *twice as many ships and landing craft as we had men at Dieppe.* We had commanders and men who had already been tested in the crucible of battle, generals who had beaten the Germans. Battle-tested equipment we had in profusion. At last we were ready for the showdown. But Dieppe and Libya, Anzio and Cassino, had all played their part. There was no shortcut.

As this goes to press it is clear from both the words and tenor of Mr. Churchill's statements that things have begun far better than he had dared hope. One of the great danger periods is past: landings have succeeded everywhere. Soon, however, we will enter the next danger period, when the Germans gather their forces and hit us with a counter-offensive. It is still too soon to cheer.

That Rome still means a great deal to the world was testified by the great acclaim which greeted its liberation last Sunday. To many it has, of course, a very special meaning as the home of the Pope and the Catholic Church. But many others seem to have rediscovered its meaning as the early centre of all Christianity, and a great treasure of Western civilization.

Without question the acclaim of the world was much greater because the Eternal City, with its priceless art treasures, religious buildings and historical ruins, had been spared from destruction. And the delirious joy of Rome's citizenry may have been due quite as much to this, as to the exchange of the German oppressor for the Allied friend.

By what miracle was Rome spared the fate of Warsaw, Stalingrad or Cassino? We heard months ago that its chief buildings had already been mined and prepared for dynamiting by the Nazis—the same stories which have been spread about Paris. One need pay no attention to the sudden, pious pronunciations of the German government about Rome's great cultural importance.

Called upon to fight a long delaying action with maximum conservation of his forces, in what has now become a third-priority theatre of war for Germany, Kesselring would have taken a dangerous chance in trying to defend the city street by street. Lying in the midst of the broad Campagna plain, Rome would have been open to encirclement by our tank forces. But a great many valuable buildings could still have been blown up during the evacuation.

German Game at Rome

The Germans are making the utmost in their propaganda of their magnanimity in sparing the city, and their efforts to have it declared, even now, as an "open city", to be unused by the Allies for military use or transit. It may be that they found such bitterness in the Vatican over our destruction of Cassino Abbey, rich and famous home of the Benedictine Order, that they believed they could usefully exploit this by making out their own conduct as more "civilized". And it may have been in appreciation for their decision that the Pope made his appeal last week for an early ending to the war, with less than total victory demanded by us and a "helping hand to the fallen foe".

However this may be, one great European treasure has been reclaimed, undestroyed. Will there be other miracles to save beautiful Paris, Prague and Vienna, handsome Brussels and Budapest, incomparable Florence, and unique Venice? If so, our victory will be a far greater one than the liberation of a continent of ruins, its cities and traditions ground to a heap of rubble, its people freed but utterly impoverished.

But already the battle has passed beyond Rome. The fight to destroy the German armies in Italy—repeatedly emphasized as our main objective—goes on. Are the prospects better or worse, for achieving this? How much have we weakened Kesselring's force in this first phase, and how will we get hold of the remainder?

The German front in Central Italy now has a very deep salient in the centre. While the left wing has withdrawn over 80 airline miles from the Cassino-Minturno sector, the centre remains according to latest report still on the Sangro, and the left wing near Ortona. With the continued withdrawal on the right, the German front becomes even more stretched and out of alignment. There must obviously be an immediate withdrawal of the centre and left wing.

The terrain over which this withdrawal has to take place is like this: North of Rome the right wing comes into open, but hilly country. There is a group of hills quite similar to the Alban Hills, about the same size and height, just in front of Viterbo, and some 35 miles north of Rome, which hold the first possibility of a stand.

The main traffic lanes pass up the coastal plain, which has an average width of 15 miles, and up the Tiber Valley, about one-third of the

Monty shifts his activity from the minor Italian front to the great Channel invasion, but still fights opposite the "old fox", Rommel.

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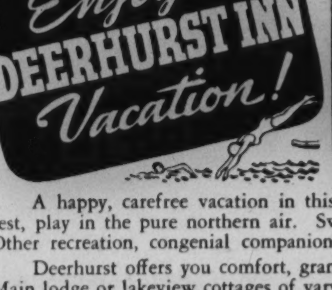
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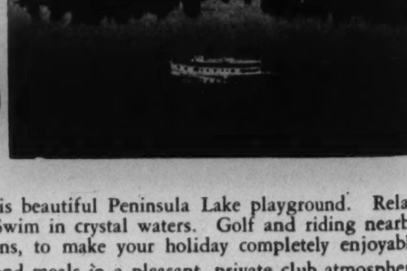

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way from west coast to east. Barred only by the hills at Viterbo, and a much higher group near Chiusi, this western third of Italy offers our tanks fairly clear going all the way up to Florence. Immediately beyond Florence one comes smack up against the spine of the Apennines, which cross the country here.

This Apennine spine, with peaks up to 9500 feet, runs down the eastern half of Central Italy. It is up through this rugged terrain that the German centre has to retreat, while the left wing pulls back up the narrow Adriatic coastal plain. Our best chance of hampering this retreat would seem to be through a landing, say, just below Ancona, to form a block across the main road and rail line which, as the map of Italy has long made familiar, run within a few miles of the coast almost the whole way up the Adriatic. Such a blocking force, planted only 75 miles ahead of the Eighth Army forces pursuing the enemy up the coast, would need to be in no more than one—or two — divisional strength. Whether we keep a sufficient fleet of landing craft in the Adriatic for such a move, I don't know.

Next Move in Italy

The next move would be to seize the communications knot of Terni, just on this side of the Apennine spine, and almost in the middle of Italy, 50 miles above Rome. These two moves would force the Germans to draw back the four divisions with which they appear to have been holding the front from Cassino to the Adriatic, plus the remnants of other divisions which fled out of the Sacco Valley trap to the north, along two poor mountain roads. They wouldn't be completely trapped, but their withdrawal would be slowed, and they would leave a lot of equipment by the way.

This leaves the main force to be dealt with, that is, Kesselring's Tenth Army, beaten at the Gustav and Hitler Lines, and his Fourteenth Army, battered out of its stand between the Alban Hills and Rome. These originally comprised 14 divisions, 8 in the former and 6 in the latter, or a total of say 175,000 front-line troops, at the present German establishment of about 12,500 to a division.

Of these the equivalent of nearly two divisions have been taken prisoner. Wounded and killed are estimated at another 50,000. So that a good forty percent of this force is out of action; and the equipment loss may have been even higher, and strafing on the roads is still adding to it. For the moment, a badly-mauled force. One may well believe that Kesselring would prefer to remain disengaged and press his withdrawal until he reached the naturally strong position 200 miles to the north, behind Florence. Having his centre and left wing to consider, he will probably have to stand for a short time at each of the hill positions mentioned, near Viterbo and Chiusi.

Catching Kesselring

If we still hope to catch and annihilate this force the only way would seem to be the landing of a further four or five divisions somewhere below Leghorn, to strike inland and interpose itself between Kesselring's retreat and the safety which he seeks behind the Apennines, just beyond Florence. Again, I don't know whether we have such a force, or the requisite landing equipment available. It may be that all of the latter will be needed to bring supplies forward for the Fifth and Eighth Armies.

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Election Promises Fill Saskatchewan's Air

By JAMES RANKIN

The chief issue in the Saskatchewan election is regarded by all as a choice between socialism and capitalism. The CCF is avowedly socialist, but just how much socialism it could or would put into effect in the province is open to question.

Actually all three parties promise benefits which indicate that whatever party wins the election, Saskatchewan will be a better place to live in—provided election promises are fulfilled.

WHAT will be the result of the election in Saskatchewan on June 15? There are several possibilities in the prairie province, where the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation is making its first serious bid to capture a provincial government.

According to present indication, it is probable that the socialist party may oust the Liberals, who have been in power for the past 10 years. Should the CCF win, it will be in a position to make a strong play for federal control.

All eyes will be on Saskatchewan as the electors go to the polls to choose between the long-entrenched Liberals (in power since 1905 except for the five years from 1929-34), the rejuvenated Progressive Conservatives, and the upsurging CCF.

There are three possible results. The Liberals might retain a majority of the 55 seats in the legislature, the CCF might win a majority or the seats might be divided so that the Progressive Conservatives hold the balance of power, just as the Liberals hold it in Ontario.

To get a majority, a party must elect 28 members. Suppose the voting results in the election of 23 Liberals, 22 CCF-ers, and 10 Tories. The CCF definitely would not coalesce with the Liberals or the Progressive Conservatives. The Tories, however, would work with the Liberals to permit the latter group to form a government. The Progressive Conservatives would be in the happy position of being able to dictate policies.

Fifty-one members will be elected on June 15. Four other members will be elected later. In the far northern constituency of Cumberland, nomination day is on June 10 with voting on June 24, while three members of the legislature will be elected later by service men and women outside the province.

Liberals Falling Off

There is little doubt that the Liberals will experience a falling off from their present strength of 33 (they elected 38 in the last election, 1938). The Progressive Conservative Party under Rupert Ramsay, former head of the extension department of the University of Saskatchewan, is making a strong appeal to the farmers and is almost certain to elect eight or 10 members, raising its standing in the legislature from the zero members which it has had since 1934.

In seats which the Progressive Conservatives do not win, they may bore into the Liberal strength sufficiently to insure the election of CCF members. A good many discontent votes are going to go to the Progressive Conservatives.

What will happen to the 70,000 votes that went to the Social Credit Party in 1938? With only one Social Credit candidate in the field (running in Moose Jaw) and one former Social Crediter running as an Independent Reformer (in Saskatoon), there can be few Social Credit votes cast in this election.

There is slight possibility that many of these will go to Liberal candidates, and just how they will be split between the Progressive Conservatives and the CCF remains to be seen. Social Crediters as a rule are opposed to socialism.

The chief issue in the election is agreed by all to be a choice between socialism and capitalism. The CCF is avowedly socialist, but just how much socialism it could or would put into effect in the province is open to question. In many matters its policies do not differ much from those of the Liberals or the Progressive Conservatives. Floor prices for agricultural products, encouragement of co-operatives, and increased social services are advocated by all three major parties.

The Liberals, being in power and being responsible for putting into effect and raising the necessary funds for government, are more cautious about making proposals for improvement and utopian promises. They constantly ask, "Where is the money coming from?"

All Promising

All three groups promise security for the farmer, more and better highways, increased educational facilities, better health services, rural electrification. Whatever party wins the election, if it puts its promises into effect, Saskatchewan will be a much better place in which to live.

The difference lies in this factor—whereas the Liberals and the Progressive Conservatives would foster changes and developments under free enterprise, individual initiative and community effort as much as possible, the CCF would work more through government action and public ownership. The socialist party stresses economic and social planning.

The strongest appeals are being made to the farmers. The Progressive Conservatives propose to extend agricultural education and advocate taking the agriculture field man service out of the provincial department of agriculture and placing it under the administration of the university.

"Save the family farm" is the CCF slogan, and it promises to prevent foreclosures and evictions from the farm home quarter section. The CCF is pledged to put a clause in every agreement for sale and farm mortgage guaranteeing that payments of principal or interest need not be made and interest will not be charged in years of crop failure.

The Liberal policy is to encourage agriculture on a "sound profitable basis". They assure the farmer of every opportunity for owning and operating his own farm. Interpreting CCF policy on the public platform, Liberal speakers warn that the CCF would socialize the land and force farmers onto collectivized farms.

"This is absolutely untrue, always was untrue and always will be untrue," says the CCF manifesto.

Mr. Ramsay has been working hard since he was named leader of the Progressive Conservatives three months ago. Rev. T. C. Douglas, dynamic little leader of the CCF, aided by half a dozen members of Parliament, is making a vigorous attack on the Liberal Government. Meanwhile, Premier W. J. Patterson, modest, quiet and somewhat retiring, is hopeful that his party will be returned to power on the strength of its past performances, his sound financing, and the relative prosperity which exists in Saskatchewan at present.

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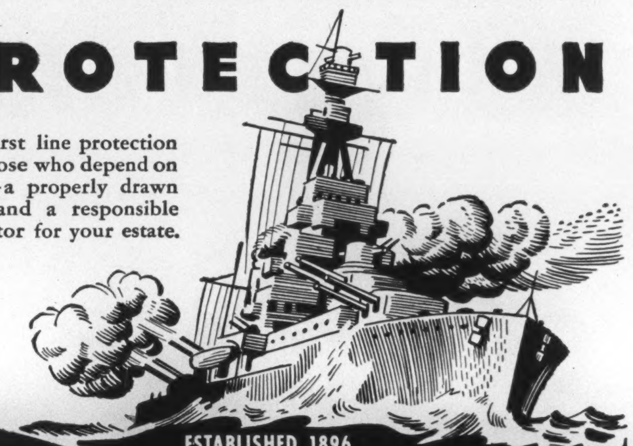

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SOME PEOPLE WILL MISTAKE THE EFFIGY FOR THE REAL THING

The Maquis are French Thorn in Nazi Flesh

By JEROME WILLIS

The rebel bands which, under the colorful name of the Maquis, have harassed the Nazis in all parts of France have offered a type of resistance that the Germans haven't been able to defeat.

Made up of all classes of Frenchmen from former army officers to mannequins, the Maquis have organized in the hills, in the villages and in the heart of Paris itself. They will now make a valuable fifth column for the Allies.

London.

THE man from the Maquis was of medium height, fresh-faced, in the conventional clothes of Frenchmen who used to loll on the terraces of Paris cafés before the war. However, there was a certain grimness about his mouth; above his jawbone was a reddened scar that was duplicated just below the right ear.

Between those scars a bullet had passed during a mêlée when his friends tore him from the hands of the Gestapo while he was being transferred from one prison to another. If he had not escaped he would have borne other scars—the marks of a firing squad on his dead body.

Instead, here he was in London telling me what the men of the Maquis were doing. The exhibition at present open in Algiers bears testimony to his statement. On a large map of France a two months' summary of their achievements is marked.

They include 37 derailments of German troop trains and 124 of goods trains; 163 locomotives immobilized, 200 German vehicles destroyed, 48 electric-pylons felled, 25 transformers blown up, and 11 canal banks or locks dynamited.

Maquis is a romantic word. It describes the thick undergrowth in the rugged mountains of Corsica, where brigands sought refuge and lived the life of outlaws.

Its new meaning is vastly different. It means the men who are "outlaws" only in so far as they are in conflict with the laws of Vichy. To "go into the Maquis" in France today means you hate these German-inspired laws and are resolved to fight.

Hundreds of thousands of youths rising to maturity, and eligible for the labor gangs in Germany, dream only of joining the Maquis. There are few families in France without some relative in their ranks.

Maquis Everywhere

There are Maquis all over France. They are even in the heart of Paris, in some rabbit warren on the left bank, where beggars come and go as if with no other purpose in life than to gain a crust to satisfy their hunger. Often among their rags is a revolver that means death for some strutting Prussian.

The best known Maquis is in the Haute Savoie, country that resembles Corsica. To these mountains hundreds of young men fled in the winter of 1941-42 to escape deportation to Germany. A few were French army officers demobilized when the Allies landed in North Africa. They formed groups of 20, 30 or 50, and lived wild on the countryside.

Officers who came with them brought arms and distributed them. They lived with the peasants, sometimes wearing only rope sandals on their feet in the snow. They hid their arms by day and used them by night. Prowling gendarmes were dealt with swiftly.

Each Maquis grew into a little core of resistance, unrelated to any definite resistance group. Though thousands ultimately joined their ranks, they remained in small groups, each operating independently.

Before long, messengers arrived from other resistance groups in France, bringing advice and arms. They must keep dispersed in small groups, and only descend to the highways by night.

Last winter their position was becoming desperate until more arms came to them from the Allies. The struggle then rose to a new height. Laval appointed the ruthless Joseph Darnand to wipe them out at all costs.

German tanks were called in to do the job, but they could not operate in the snow. So they lined the banks of Lake Geneva and the Swiss frontier to prevent escapes.

Ski troops were sent in after the Maquis. The struggle still goes on, although little news of it percolates out here.

These men of Haute Savoie are not the only Frenchmen fighting the German-Vichy regime. There are men "on the run" from the Channel coast to the Pyrenees. Often they have to shoot it out with their pursuers.

Not all of them are men; there are mannequins, typists and actresses in their ranks. University professors, writers and workers co-operate with them.

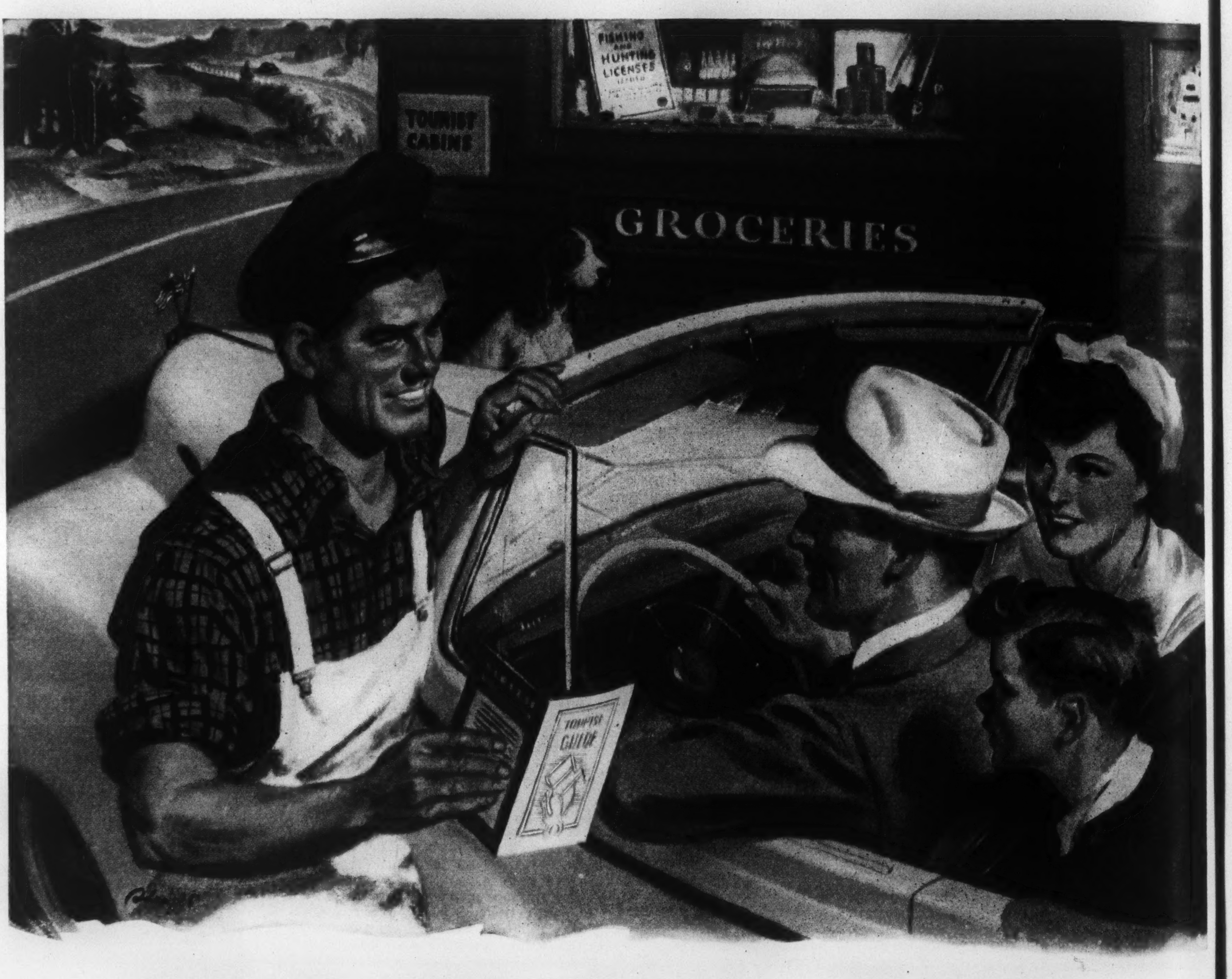
My informant told me two stories of his friends of the Maquis. An old professor suddenly left his books and his pupils to join a group of saboteurs. They destroyed locomotives, transformers, and telegraphic communications.

One day, the quiet little street in Passy where the professor was hiding was invaded by men with tommy-guns. They barred each end of the street, while others combed the houses. They found the professor and shot him.

There was an electrician who specialized in putting transformers out of action. One night, while placing the explosives, he was electrocuted by a high-tension cable. It would not do for him to be found there; so his friends removed the body, reclothed it, and threw it in the River Saone. His clothes and identity papers were burned.

"It's not like being a soldier in the line," said my informant, "because a lot of the time you are fighting alone. You have lots of friends, but you must choose the moment to recognize them."

Once, he said, he was taking a message from one resistance group to another. At the station in Paris a bodyguard was to meet him. For 15 minutes he walked to and fro between crowds of German soldiers, waiting for the bodyguard. Those 15 minutes, he says, were the longest in his life. Only a month earlier he had escaped from a Gestapo cell.



"HOW'RE THEY BITING, SOLDIER?"

● "How'd you know I was a returned man?"

"It's the Army . . . the step and the shoulders. What outfit?"

"Oh, the P.B.I. Went through Italy and the Campaign of the Rhine."

"Say, that makes us buddies! Were you in the Berlin Parade?"

"*Was* I! Why, I practically helped Hitler commit suicide!"

"Great to be back, eh?"

"Sure is! And I made up my mind over there . . . when I got back, I wanted to get close to the real Canada. Over there, my love for it used to hurt. You know what I mean."

"Yeah, I know."

"That's why I'm here, helping people from your country and from all over the world see what a wonderful place we got *here*."

"Well, how *are* they biting, soldier?"

"Guarantee your limit, chum! Step down and meet the missus and stay a while, friend."

* * *

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F133

Are Germans in East Beginning to Crack?

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

Mr. Davies says that there is increasing evidence in Russia that the German command is losing control. Furthermore, a lack of confidence is beginning to spread in the German army.

In contrast to the early part of the war, field officers are now being freely court-martialled by the Germans, and there are other signs of mounting frenzy.

Moscow—by Mail.

DURING the seizure of Tarnopol the Red Army took prisoner Lieutenant Colonel Heinrich Kayenburg, a German and adjutant to Major General Neudorf the commander of the Tarnopol garrison. During questioning Lieutenant Colonel Kayenburg declared:

"General Neudorf arrived in Tarnopol in the middle of March and replaced former commander General Kittel. Neudorf was ordered by Hitler to retain the city at any cost. When surrounded by the Russians we repeatedly wirelessed Hitler asking for reinforcements. In one radiogram Neudorf informed him of our heavy losses and characterized the position of the German garrison as completely hopeless.

"In replying, Hitler again demanded, regardless of anything, that Tarnopol be held, and ordered that we fight to the last soldier. At the same time he assured Neudorf that substantial tank forces were coming to our aid. A few days later Hitler decorated Neudorf. The General awaited the promised soldiers and tanks and instead he received by plane the cross of the iron knight.

"By this time the Tarnopol garrison was already demoralized and leadership of the troops was lost. On April 15th Neudorf was killed. The same day the remnants of the garrison surrendered. In battles for Tarnopol many thousands of German soldiers and officers were killed. The guilt for their loss completely and fully falls upon Hitler. He betrayed us basely."

Lieutenant Colonel Kayenburg in his statement reflected opinions which appear to be showing more and more widespread in the German army, at least in that portion of it which has been under heavy attack by the Russians.

16th Division Twice Destroyed

These opinions seem to have penetrated even the higher command. This is shown by events in the command of the 16th German motorized division. This division, a part of the Sixth Army, has been twice destroyed: before Stalingrad, and in the Ukraine.

During my visit to Odessa in the third week of April, I, along with other correspondents, had an opportunity to spend considerable time with Major General Alexander Semyonovich Rogoff, Assistant Chief of Staff to General Malinovsky, Commander of the armies of the Third Ukrainian Front, then beginning their march towards the mouth of the Danube. One evening General Rogoff assembled the correspondents and told us the full story of the defeat and decomposition of the 16th Division.

"The study of captured documents and interrogation of prisoners show," he said, "that the morale of officers of the German army is undergoing a rapid change for the worse. It is different now than even a year ago. Before, there was unity, complete unity in the German higher command. Now there are many signs that the German higher command is cracking."

"Take the 16th Motorized Division as an example. . ."

The Division was commanded by Lieutenant General Count Von Schwerin, a "popular and respected leader of his men," with unlimited authority. Time and again the division faced the Russians. They met us in the Donetz Basin, in the battles west of the Dnieper, at Zaporozhye, at Apostolovo. At all times, General Rogoff said, it had to be admitted that the division fought well and was skilfully commanded.

"Paid in Blood"

But near Nikopol, in the battle for Novonikolayevka, the division was badly defeated. This was a big blow to the Germans and at the critical moment of battle General Von Schwerin was forced to wireless openly for aid. In his message he referred to the division's record saying:

"The division was thrice cited in the reports of the High Command. But these three citations had to be paid for in blood."

"This phrase must be explained," General Rogoff said. "It undoubtedly alludes to the losses suffered by the division in the course of the war, since it had been reformed *six times*, replenishing its arms and men almost completely each time."

Apparently the High Command did not like the General's appeal, for it was just a short while afterwards that he was placed under court martial and relieved of his duties. He was called to Hitler's headquarters and then "permitted" to go home for a rest. In his place an unknown colonel was placed in command of the 16th Division.

This did not end the story. Captured documents reveal that immediately following these events in the command of the Sixth Army a heated debate began concerning the Ukrainian battles in general, and the responsibility for the Novonikolayevka defeat in particular. During this debate the Chief of the Corps of which the 16th Division was part, openly accused Von Schwerin of not having known how to halt the Soviet drive.

Too Few Reserves

In reply to these attacks Von Schwerin's statement before the Court Martial was widely quoted. He said that "the Soviet Command had concentrated heavy forces in his sector; that these forces were equipped with many tanks; that they had selected well the moment for the offensive; that mud had immobilized the transfer of German reserves; that, in any case, there were too few reserves in his sector; and finally, that his soldiers were dead tired. All this brought about the Soviet penetration to the zone of Nikopol."

It should be noted that according to General Rogoff, in this defeat, the 16th Division lost *all of its artillery* and had to burn most of its material and supplies, the men alone escaping towards Krivoi Rog. In this city the division was reformed and rearmed, and was then again sent to the front line.

"We again passed to the offensive in this region," General Rogoff related, "and as if by design we again unleashed our main blow in the direction of the 16th division. This was at Noviy Bug. We succeeded in encircling the whole Sixth Army there and destroyed six German divisions including the 16th."

After this new defeat, the new commander, the recently-appointed colonel, was also placed under court martial, and for the same reason. He had sent a pathetic appeal for help to Army Commander General Holidt.

"Such cases," said the General, "never occurred during the early stages of the war, nor even during our previous offensives. This fact that following defeats German commanders are placed under court martial is a new feature in the situation within the German higher command."

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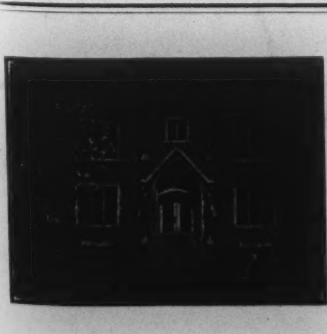

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SETTING up house has not been easy for Canada's war brides. Equipment has been scarce. Neither material nor manpower has been available to provide the usual line-up of electrical appliances which every Canadian housewife likes to own. But Victory will change all that. When war restrictions are lifted, these appliances will be back again.

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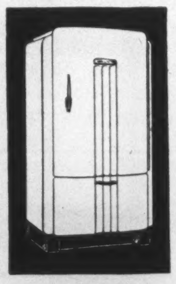

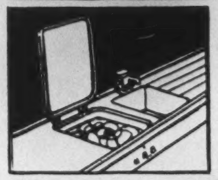

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Victory Recipe

STRAWBERRY GELATINE PIE
1 Package of strawberry-flavored jelly powder
1 Cupful of crushed ripe strawberries
¼ Cupful of fruit sugar ⅛ Teaspoonful of salt

Dissolve the jelly powder in 1 cupful of boiling water, then add ½ cupful of cold water with the sugar and salt. Stir until dissolved and add the crushed strawberries. Chill until the mixture thickens, then turn into a cold baked pastry shell and chill until set. Top with unbaked meringue and garnish with slices of fresh strawberries.

To make the unbaked meringue put 2 egg whites, ½ cupful of sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of water and a pinch of salt in the top part of a double boiler. Stir to mix thoroughly. Place over boiling water and beat for 1 minute. Remove from the heat and beat for 2 minutes or until the mixture stands in peaks. Add a few drops of flavoring and spread over the pie.

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A Confederation of Free States Could Keep Peace

By JUDGE J. A. JACKSON

The author of this article is the Senior Judge of the District Court of the District of Southern Alberta, and resides in Lethbridge. He has been for many years an earnest student of international problems, and has made important contributions on these and other subjects to the Dominion Bar Association.

An interesting point about his present proposal is that it involves a minimum of interference with existing sovereign rights, and relies largely upon the securing of universal publicity for the decisions and proceedings of the International Court of Justice which is its most essential feature. Judge Jackson is opposed to the idea of an international police force, or of any compulsive power at the disposal of the International Court.

IN COMMON with many others, I have a solution for some of the world's reconstruction problems. I herewith submit it and hope that there will be enough discussion to bring something useful to light. I give it in skeleton form that he who runs may read.

The basis of my plan is the continuance of the present alliance of the United Nations to prevent any further aggression by Germany, Italy and Japan. This implies the effort to establish the Four Freedoms (from want, from fear, of conscience and religion, of press and speech) and the maintenance of the principles of the Atlantic Charter, summarized as follows:

(1) No aggrandizement, territorial or other.

(2) No territorial changes that do not accord with the wish of the peoples concerned.

(3) Right of all peoples to choose their form of government.

(4) Access for all states on equal terms to the trade and raw materials needed for their economic prosperity.

(5) Collaboration of nations for improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security.

(6) Assurance "that all men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

(7) All men to traverse the high seas without hindrance.

(8) Disarmament of aggressor nations "pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security."

With this as basis, we may proceed to the particular items of my plan. It is in four parts, a short negative one and three longer positive ones.

I

The first part is that there shall be no peace treaty with Germany and Japan, either before or after the shooting is finished.

II

The second part provides for a Confederation of Free States to come into effect one year after the shooting is over.

(1) A free association of free states to be called The Confederation of Free States, having the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms as a common ideal.

(2) Great Britain and the United States of America to be the original members and organizers of the Confederation.

(3) Membership in the Confederation to be by way of invitation or application and to be granted only on the unanimous vote of the members. The qualification for membership shall be by a declaration that the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms are worth fighting for, and by convincing the members of sincerity.

(4) The members of the British Commonwealth of Nations shall be eligible for membership.

(5) A member may lose membership by a majority vote.

(6) A member may withdraw at any time.

(7) There is to be no interference with the present set-up of member nations, either internal or external (such as the British Empire), but the Confederation should have in mind the ultimate inclusion of all freedom-loving nations or countries.

(8) The Confederation shall have the right to set up protectorates for such countries and states as ask for protection, but shall let it be known that it and its members shall have no obligation to protect any other country against aggression unless it is to the interests of the Confederation or its members to do so.

(9) The Confederation is not to function until one year after the shooting is over.

III

The third part provides for an international court, with the fullest possible publicity for its proceedings.

(1) The organization by the United States of America and Great Britain, and the erection and maintenance, of an International Court of Justice, which would be available to all countries of the world and which would have as one of its objectives the creation of a Code of International Law, and, even as important, the education of the peoples of the nations of the world in international rights and wrongs. This should be done by:

(a) Providing the machinery, if necessary, in order that its functions might be exercised to an even greater extent than at present;

(b) Increasing the facilities by which cases involving questions that might lead to war can be referred to it;

(c) Having all the claims, defences and counterclaims, the evidence adduced, the arguments, adjudications and decisions, made available in a comprehensive manner for the peoples concerned and others at a reasonable cost; and by having such claims, evidence, arguments, adjudications and decisions, transcribed into English, French, German and Italian;

(d) Having all the proceedings as outlined made matters of record in the Court, and readily accessible under proper precautions to any one desiring to consult the same;

(e) Having fair and compendious résumés prepared for all such proceedings for use in addition to the full context as above outlined, and in such a manner that they may be understood by the intelligent lay mind;

(f) Agreeing that no person or

Dr. Lloyd M. Pidgeon, Head of the Department of Metallurgical Engineering of the University of Toronto, who has been awarded this session's McCharles Prize of $1,000, in recognition of his development of a process for practical production of magnesium from Canadian dolomite. Dr. Pidgeon's process, through which Canada has become self-sufficient in production of this strategic war material, has already won him a Professional Medal awarded by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy for an "outstanding contribution to Canada's war effort."

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body shall be liable in any civil or criminal action in any country for using, printing or dealing with or commenting on such proceedings or résumés, provided that such use, etc. is not unfair or misleading;

(g) Agreeing that any one aggrieved at any decision of any Court regarding the use in any way of such proceedings or résumés may appeal to the International Court of Justice for its opinion on the conviction, sentence or verdict imposed on such person which said opinion shall be considered as part of the proceedings referred to, it being understood that such opinion shall not be binding on the country of the Court having jurisdiction;

(h) Agreeing that the said Permanent World Court of Justice may without compulsion separately after the judgment rendered, or as a corollary to its judgment, suggest a reference to arbitration or conciliation and may suggest the lines of such arbitration or conciliation and its reasons therefor.

IV

The fourth part provides for the reorganization and regeneration of the League of Nations, membership in which should be open to all nations and countries, and the objects of which should be those of the League of Nations as it was organized after World War I, except as to settlement of disputes, sanctions, and matters pertaining to peace and war.

I have expressly abstained from placing any compulsive power at the disposal of the International Court, relying on publicity and education to secure compliance with its decisions. Two objections I am sure will be raised to this.

The first is that publicity and education are not sufficient in themselves to bring about permanent peace. The second is that in times of great national emotional disturbances a decision of a world court, however just, would be quickly forgotten.

My answer is that I do not pretend that the proposals are a panacea for all the ills of the world, but I do say they are a step in the right direction. I cannot see how a just decision of a world court properly constituted, with an agreement to allow its free publication, could possibly be entirely overlooked.

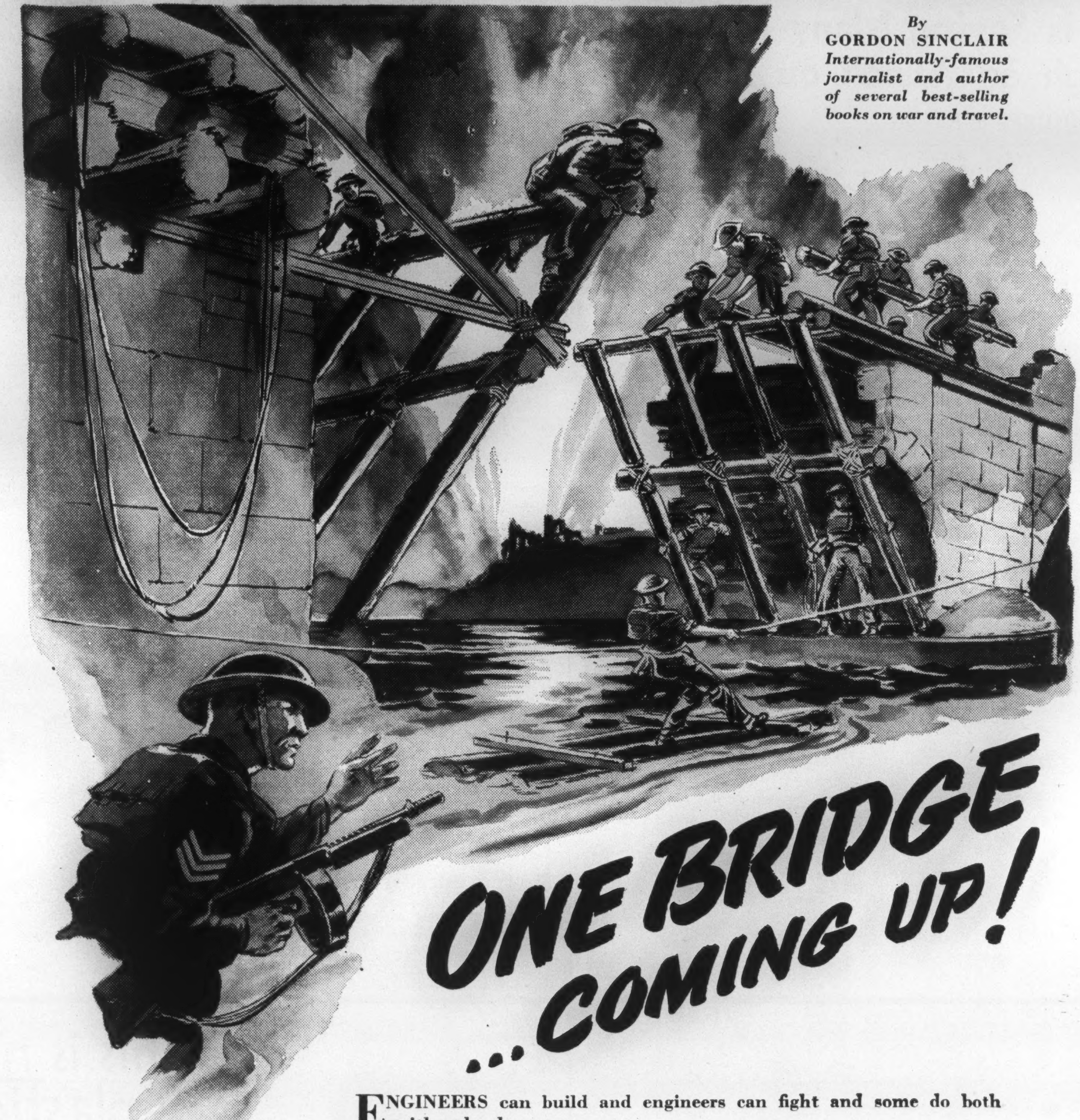
Even in the muck of emotional disturbances, references would be made to the decision in the way of wanting to know what it is or where it is, and even in the losing nation there would be some effect. The effect would be greater among neutral nations, and on the other hand the winner would be assailed by doubts that right is totally on one side. Emotional disturbances in the full light of free discussion of a freely published judgment would neither be so pronounced nor so strong as they otherwise might be. The neutral nations with no axe to grind will at least not be against the nation that fights for a good cause, and this fact will have a deterring effect on the loser. My proposals will, I believe, tend to prevent nations plunging into hasty wars, and this in itself is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The only alternative is an international police force. Did it ever strike you that there is no punishment provided for the evil doer in the Ten Commandments, and there is no international army mentioned in the Atlantic Charter?

You will note that my plan proposes that there be no peace treaty at the present time or within a short period after the shooting is done. The war should be continued against the forces of evil until the nations employing them see the error of their ways. An army of occupation, yes, but a police force, never. The first has a definite objective. The second has not. Nations strong enough to resist it will not tolerate its interference. I quote from a news item I saw recently in a newspaper: "Col. McCormick asserted Friday that the purpose of a proposed international army is to dominate the United States of America, to take away our constitution and our liberties, and put us under a dictatorship." We may go a long way in our dislike for the Colonel, but we should realize that very many people in the United States will oppose an international police force.

TRUE STORIES OF CANADIAN WAR HEROES

By
GORDON SINCLAIR
Internationally-famous journalist and author of several best-selling books on war and travel.


ONE BRIDGE ...COMING UP!

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On a hot night during the Battle of Sicily an Alberta regiment, charging into the town of Leonforte, heard and saw a bridge blown up behind them.

Reinforcement or withdrawal were equally impossible until that bridge was repaired. Defending Germans fought savagely from every building.

Sergeant Russell McPhee of Montreal, and 35 men of the Royal Canadian Engineers, moved forward with wire, planks, tree trunks, scantlings and steel to rebuild that shattered span.

Working in darkness under fire McPhee had the bridge two-thirds finished when the Nazis attacked.

Picking up a Tommy gun the sergeant led his men to a head-on counter attack in which they killed eight Germans, wounded another eight and captured 16. Except for the walking wounded who went back to their job, Canadian losses were small. The bridge was repaired before dawn.

But McPhee was not yet finished.

Hearing that a scouting party was to precede the advance he volunteered to help. This was no job for an engineer who had spent the night building bridges and fighting hand to hand, but McPhee went anyway, spotted a Nazi gun position, flashed its location and huddled behind boulders while that position was pulverized by Canadian guns.

Aside from a well earned decoration, Sergeant Russell McPhee was labelled, "The perfect non-commissioned officer."

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Army is Saving Many Man-Days Through an Attack on Dust

By MILDRED WALTON

RESPIRATORY disease casualties in Canadian Military Hospitals, in Canada alone, according to records compiled at National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, have been averaging 35,000 a year. Out of every 1,000 soldiers in these hospitals, at the lightest period, 250 are there for treatment of dust-borne infections.

The loss to the Army through respiratory diseases in the one year of 1942 amounted to 500,000 man-days—enough to fight the entire Canadian part of the Sicilian campaign with 200,000 man-days left over—and an average of a thousand soldiers a year have been discharged from the Army as a result of a dust-borne infection. The cost to the Canadian taxpayer for caring for service men and women who have been stricken with respiratory diseases is estimated by Ottawa to be approximately $6,000,000 a year.

With this in mind Army medical authorities have been doing everything they can to combat respiratory disease and in an exhaustive series of experiments carried out at Camp Borden they have proven that if dust can be eliminated in the living quarters of the service personnel "the oldest and most thorny health bogey ever to plague the Army" will be mastered.

In these experiments, conducted over a period of twelve months among masses of men under actual training conditions, the drop in the prevalence of respiratory diseases has been almost breath-taking and steps are now being taken to adopt throughout the entire Canadian Army those measures which the experiments proved to be most effective.

Many Ailments Checked

The Army medical man, speaking of respiratory diseases, does not just mean the common cold. He includes in this classification pneumonia, tuberculosis, scarlet fever, tonsilitis, mumps and infections of the streptococcus variety, as well as the ordinary sore throat. In other words, the Medical Officer includes all diseases whose germs are carried from one human to another through the air.

The germs, of microscopic size, require a medium of travel, and unless proper precautions are taken this is easily found in living quarters. Dust particles, which are readily to be seen by the naked eye, especially if they pass through a shaft of sunlight, serve as perfect vehicles for the germs. Adhering to this dust are multitudes of disease-producing germs which can't be seen. If a person breathes in the dust, he can't escape the germs.

The tests carried out in Camp Borden have shown that in relatively still air the normal distance a germ will travel from a person suffering from, for example a common cold, is not more than six feet. The test in this case was to expose sterile blood agar plates at various distances from a person infected (coughing and sneezing). These plates are composed of sensitive jelly upon which the germs will grow and multiply. The plates, after exposure, are placed in incubators—kept at approximately body heat, to encourage rapid development.

Examination under a microscope after the tests revealed that the plates which had been nearest to the infected soldier were heavily infected with germs identical with those found in the soldier's throat and nose. On the other hand, those farther away were relatively less infected, until, at about five feet, little or no trace of the germs could be found.

Further tests have proved conclusively that the germs coughed and sneezed into the air by the sick soldier fell to the floor within this radius and infected the dust.

Six Feet Infection Radius

Army medical authorities say it has been found that a man suffering from a respiratory disease can sleep in a room with other men with little danger of infecting them providing they are at least six feet apart. They add that this is true so long as the germs are not stirred up from the floor and allowed to float through the air to the other occupants of the room.

The authorities have discovered further that the heaviest concentration of germs on the floor and blankets, is in the early morning. Men suffering from respiratory diseases cough, sneeze and breathe-out millions of germs during the night and these settle to the floor within the five-foot radius. If the men (or women) get up in the morning, shake their blankets, sweep under their beds, and generally stir up the dust from the floor, these germs, riding on the dust particles, are breathed in by all the other men who as a result become infected. The possibilities of an epidemic are obvious.

Since the new regulations were established in the experiment at Camp Borden, respiratory disease casualties have dropped 50 to 65 per cent. By adopting the same measures throughout the Canadian Army, the Director-General of Medical Services believes it will be possible to keep between 10,000 and 12,000 soldiers a year out of hospital and save 140,000 to 170,000 training and fighting days.

The new regulations in the anti-dust campaign cover several features. First, and considered by far the most important, is floor sweeping in the living quarters. The individual soldier is strictly prohibited from sweeping under and around his own bed—a *very* new idea in the Army.

The floors now are swept by a hut orderly who has been properly instructed in the approved method.

First, he opens all doors and windows wide and spreads sweeping compound, or sawdust which has been impregnated with oil, at one end of the room, then sweeps this unbroken line of compound to the other end. The compound rolling over the floor, gathers the dust and the ever-present germs, which adhere to it. When his work is done, the orderly burns the sweepings.

To reduce to a minimum, the amount of sand and dust carried into the huts, the broad top step at the entrance to each building is being constructed with a large insert of coarse netting, through which dirt drops from the men's shoes as they scrape their feet across it.

Blankets Under Regulation

Regulations covering the shaking of blankets outdoors at frequent intervals have also been issued, with the precautionary emphasis upon the personnel's standing on the windward side of the bed covering. Such treatment, it has been found through repeated tests, is most effective in killing germs. The blankets must also be aired outdoors at specified intervals, being spread in such a fashion that the air and sunlight are able to reach every part.

The advantages and disadvantages of various styles of folding blankets have been studied and tested over a period of months at Camp Borden, and a recommendation is expected in the near future for the guidance of the army generally.

Educational films showing the part dust plays in the spread of disease germs have been produced by the National Film Board and now are being shown in all camps throughout the Dominion. Articles emphasizing the serious consequences of these diseases and explaining in detail why dust control is the soldier's most practical defense against them, have been printed in military publications and circulated throughout the army. Officers of the Respiratory Disease Control Unit are touring Canada, lecturing before executive and medical officers, nursing sisters and combatant officers. Up-to-the-minute lecture material and respiratory disease control data have been sent to every district hygiene officer in the army.

"What is too seldom realized by soldiers, and what the Canadian Army is driving home during the present campaign," a representative of the Army's Medical Services said recently, "is that behind every one of these infections lies the possibility of long and serious illness—behind some of them, the probability of death.

"When we are through, we believe that respiratory disease, as a major health problem of the Canadian Army will be at an end."

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"Just think of it! The years we spent scrimping and saving, dreaming and planning . . . and all for nothing. My first accident, too, in over a dozen years of driving—but it took everything, all we had. If only I had been insured!"

"If only I had been insured!" What a wealth of meaning. What heartbreak, can be in those simple words. Yet it's the first thing that occurs to every uninsured motorist involved in a serious accident. But, it's too late then. Facing him is the prospect of losing everything he owns—or ever hopes to own, for that matter.

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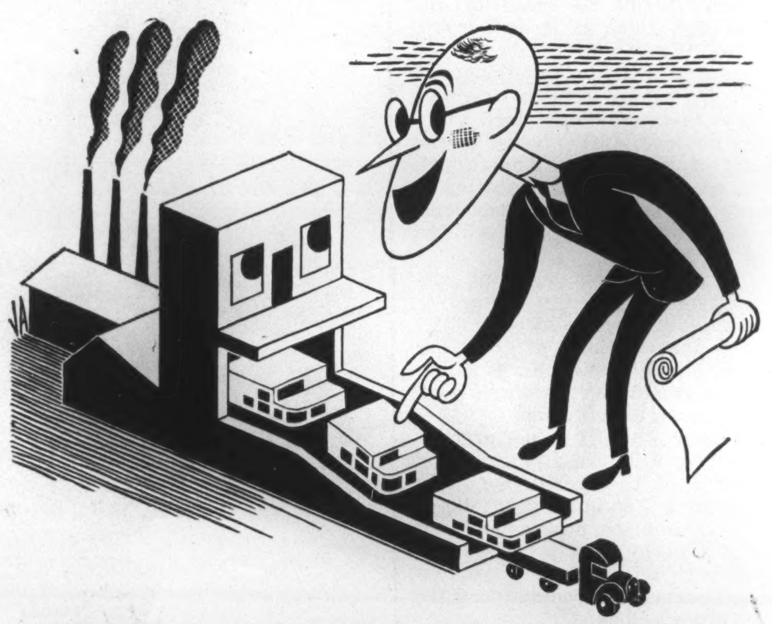

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In short, the common-sense, practical possibilities of plastics in postwar home building and furnishing are exciting enough without indulging in Sunday supplement fantasies.

If you are interested in exploring these possibilities further, you will find Monsanto's research and development men well equipped to talk facts on one of the largest, most versatile groups of basic plastics offered by any one manufacturer.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Pressure Groups on Parliament Inciting "Mother" to Spank

By P. O'D.

PARLIAMENT as a representative system, the embodiment of the popular will and the chief means of expressing it, comes every now and then under careful scrutiny, even in war-time. No system is perfect, and this one certainly isn't, but there is much comfort in the reflection that it is subject to this almost continuous overhaul—chiefly by itself. There are always a few earnest mechanics in Parliament to go about with an oil-can in one hand and a spanner in the other, dropping a bit of lubricant here and tightening up a loose bolt there. It is the only way to keep the machine in good running order.

Recently several aspects of the parliamentary function have come under review. There is, for instance, the large and vexatious question of delegated authority—always very much to the fore in war-time. Obviously Parliament must hand over a good deal of its authority to the various departments concerned in the carrying out of its decisions. But how much authority? And what control is to be kept over them? Bureaucrats are wily and resolute creatures. A little too much of their own way, and the first thing you know it is they who are running the country—and at their own not very sweet will.

There is the further question of just how far the average M.P. represents anything at all, and whether he is anything more than a sort of ventriloquist's dummy for the expression of Party decisions—"Charlie McCarthy, M.P.", as he has been called.

Take the case of Mr. Aneurin Bevan, for instance, Mr. Bevan is one of the tough guys of Parliament, eloquent, aggressive, and independent. Recently he openly flouted a decision of the Labor Party, with the result that he got a curt notice to hand in his written submission and promise of amending his ways, or to get out. Mr. Bevan signed. His political career was at stake.

Now we have the National Union of Distributive Workers expressing its dissatisfaction with the services of Mr. Robinson, M.P. for St. Helens, calling on him to resign, and cutting off his retainer of £200 a year. So what does Mr. Robinson represent—the electors of St. Helens or the NUDW? Rather a disquieting reflection. And there must be quite a few other M.P.'s in a somewhat similar position, exposed to this sort of pressure—not necessarily from trade unions either. They have no monopoly of the gentle art of making M.P.'s toe the line.

Altogether there seems to be every reason for the ancient Mother of Parliaments setting her spectacles firmly on her majestic nose, and keeping a very sharp and stern eye on the doings of her household. Happily she has always shown herself capable of doing so, when really aroused. And she is said to be very much perturbed over the action of the NUDW.

There is such a thing as "breach of privilege", involving fines and even imprisonment, as the ill-advised executive of that organization may find out. Somebody is going to have a lot of very dead crow to eat. It is an unappetizing but salutary dish.

Rationing of Clergymen

Almost everything is being rationed nowadays, so why not clergymen? Why not indeed, says the Church of England, and it is busy making a survey of all the smaller parishes in the country—especially those of under 500 population—with a view to doubling them up under a scheme of two per vicar, where it can be done.

One of the familiar Sunday sights of the district where I live is of the local vicar tearing along on his bicycle between the two churches of which he is the incumbent. As they are a couple of miles apart he has a fairly lively time of it. He tells me he can now do it in just over ten minutes, which is certainly good going for a man well on in the sixties. Under the new scheme clergy of the Church of England should soon be fighting fit—or defunct.

Popular Music Popular

One of the interesting war-time developments in London has been the extraordinary growth in the popular demand for music. Good music, too, not just the sort of tuneful stuff that has usually been regarded as popular.

It cannot be said that the musical menus have been marked by much novelty, though the more modern composers have been quite well represented. It is to Tchaikovsky, Beethoven, Brahms, Mozart, Elgar, and the other fixed stars of the harmonious heavens that the public has paid its fervent homage.

The attraction has been in the music itself, and not so much, as at other times, in the fame of its performers. There have been very few famous concert-artists to hear. Not such a bad thing either, for a number of young and talented newcomers have been given an opportunity they might otherwise have missed. Altogether, music is flourishing.

Painting for 70 Years

What a long-lived lot painters are! Artists, I mean, not the lads that breathe in the fumes of white or red lead as they splash it on our woodwork. Titian lived to be over 100—painting to the last, it is said. Michael Angelo was nearly 90. Coming down very much in time, and even farther perhaps in artistic standing, Sidney Cooper, R.A., who died in 1902, was 98, and not only painting but exhibiting. Another Royal Academician, James Sant, exhibited a self-portrait in 1916—aged 96! And still people wonder why at times there is something a little old-fashioned about the Academy Show!

I am led to this display of erudition by the news that Sir George Clausen's 92nd birthday has been celebrated by a presentation from former students of the Royal Academy School and the Royal College of Art. It takes the form of a specially designed script, bearing the signatures of some 200 admirers, and was presented by Philip Connard, R.A.

It is a charming testimonial of affection and admiration for a fine painter and very dear old gentleman. And he is still exhibiting—for nearly the 70th successive year! His first was in 1876. Painting must surely be a very healthy sort of career, in spite of all those stories of Bohemian doings.

Solicitors Look for Sympathy

Many classes of economic sufferers—mostly undeserving—have asked for our sympathy, but the most surprising appeal is probably that of the City of London Solicitors' Company. They say they are not being paid enough, they are suffering great hardship, they should be allowed to regulate their own fees, and look what the Scottish solicitors are allowed to charge!

The first impulse is to treat all this as a rather low form of humor. But let us stay the loud unfeeling laugh. There may be something in their story, for the scale of fees was fixed by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act of 1882; and quite a few changes have taken place since then. The Solicitors' Company, in the memorandum it has just published, gives a few of them.

The general cost of living, they say, has gone up about 200 per cent in the 60 years, tobacco from 4d an ounce to 2s. 6d., whiskey from 3s. a bottle to 25s. 9d., and the more humble but nourishing beer from 4d. a quart to 1s. 3d. a pint. All the vital necessities, in fact, except solicitors' fees—which are, of course, a vital necessity to solicitors, however comfortably the rest of us can manage without them.

It must be admitted that the solicitors state a pretty good case—that, after all, is their job—but I don't imagine the tough public conscience is likely to be very much moved by it.

TOWARDS BETTER MEALS

Connoisseurs of cooking owe a lot to Catherine de Medici, Queen of France in the sixteenth century. The chefs she brought from her native Italy revolutionized the royal cuisine—with new cooking methods, new recipes and dishes that made French cookery famous.

Every week, nowadays, 700,000 copies of the Star Weekly carry the message of better meals into the kitchens of Canada. From coast to coast, Mrs. Canada relies on the Star Weekly to bring her the latest in recipes — the newest cooking hints — menus that Queen Catherine and her old-time chefs would envy.

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MANHATTAN MERRY-GO-ROUND

New York's Skies Are Blue, the Theatres Smart, Visitors Many

By DON STAIRS

IT IS reliably reported that Mr. Ilsley is in the mood to permit Canadians the expenditure of $75.00 to $150.00 American money for either one or two vacation trips to the United States within a period of twelve months. So, it is natural to expect that "Bedlam on the Hudson" which is preeminently the wartime entertainment magnet of the Eastern seaboard will be the Mecca for those with folding money to toss around on their vacation. Perhaps then, a few items from your reporter's notebook might appropriately be set down at this time.

Visitors to New York City for the first time should observe a few simple precautions. You must, of course, have your proper border crossing credentials to satisfy the Canadian and American Immigration Officers. Transportation by plane or train, as well as hotel reservations, should be made at least a week in advance. When you arrive in New York, buy your return reservations at once. When you register at your hotel be prepared to be told that your room will not likely be ready till noon. If you get into difficulties get in touch with the New York Hotel Association. They can give you the names of hotels with space available. If you want to risk disillusionment by seeing your favorite radio stars at work write to the broadcasters in advance. They will furnish you with admission tickets.

It is a useful thing to know, too, that you can get anything from a snack to a good dinner at La Guardia Field. Surprisingly enough, in spite of crowded restaurants in New York City, the dining room in Grand Central Station is never crowded, will provide you with a swell sea food dinner, well served, with music and wine or cocktails. If you have an hour or so to while away till train time don't forget there is a newsreel theatre right in the station.

Manhattan today is host to a huge transient and pleasure-seeking horde. But Gothamites are in a spending mood too. As New York is now a big seaport you'll see plenty of free-spending sailors in the bars and elsewhere.

Once upon a time theatre-goers could find all the hit plays between 42nd and 46th Street. Now they are strewn all the way from the Empire at Broadway and 40th Streets where "Life with Father" is in its fifth year up to 59th Street where in the Century, one of the newest hits "Follow the Girls" is packing them in.

Alcoholic Interval

Canadian visitors will get an eye-opener at the popularity of the cocktail hour. This is an alcoholic diversion which has developed enormously in recent years. It seems to serve the double purpose of giving the frenzied populace a pick-up after the day's activities and an alcoholic shot to face the frantic, crowded homeward rush.

Top prices for most shows are $4.80 except for week-ends when a few charge $6.00. If you buy your tickets at a hotel or other theatre agency ticket office there is a commission to be paid on top of that. But careful shopping at the theatre ticket offices will help. Remember that Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday are matinee days. Mezzanine seats are plenty good enough for the big and costly musicals because for the most part they have sound amplifying systems so that you can hear anywhere in the house.

The *New Yorker* always has a complete list of all current events. The evening newspaper *Sun* has the best list of the evening dinner places. The New York *Herald Tribune* is this reporter's preference for a morning newspaper. Taxicabs are cheap and plentiful, useful in the evening rush hour when you are hot and footsore and have an armful of parcels. Otherwise the bus system which operates on all the avenues (avenues are streets running north and south) and also crosstown on 34th, 42nd and 59th Streets are comfortable and only cost 5c, except the 5th Avenue buses which are a dime.

Nickel Boat-Ride

Some afternoon when the sky is blue and air is clear go over to the Third Avenue elevated railway. Select a downtown car marked "South Ferry". Get off at the South Ferry Station, walk straight ahead on to a Staten Island Ferry. The fare on either is a nickel. Few visitors realize that the boatride of nearly half an hour will give you a sweeping vista of the lower harbor, with its huge wartime shipping activity as well as on the return trip an excellent and breathtaking view of the Manhattan skyline. Flower lovers will enjoy a pleasant out-of-door episode for a five cent uptown subway ride to the Bronx Botanical Gardens.

What are some of the good shows to see? Forget about "Oklahoma" unless you write for seats about two months in advance. The best substitutes in the musicals are "One Touch of Venus" with lovely ("My Heart Belongs to Daddy") Mary Martin, or "Helen Goes to Troy" (see comment to follow,) or "Carmen Jones" a spectacular negro musical with the music of Carmen intact or Paul Robeson in "Othello". The comedy dramas are "Jacobowky and the Colonel" a Theatre Guild hit that got the newspaper critics prize, "Life with Father" in its fifth year, "The Doughgirls" a rowdy and hilarious farce, "Kiss and Tell" a comedy of youth now in its second year, "The Voice of the Turtle" with Margaret Sullavan and only two others in the cast, but a good yarn of how two girls entertain a soldier on week-end leave. These are all in the holiday mood. On the serious side but good, "The Searching Wind" and "Tomorrow the World" both dealing entertainingly with these troubled times.

The Sucker Traps

If you must waste your substance on riotous living in night clubs, I have no advice to offer. Most of them appeal to the early morning roisterer and are sucker traps for patrons who to enjoy them are usually wrapped in an alcoholic haze. Prices are high and there is a 20% (reduced from 30%) war tax. Lucius Beebe, the town's snootiest cafe-society reporter, recently commented that even on wet nights there was always a line-up at a certain plushy joint where a good dinner costs about $15.00. Perhaps this accounts for the "used" jewellery on display in a showcase at Macey's. Most prominent was a diamond bracelet at $13,998. Interested visitors in such gewgaws will find other odds and ends of personal adornment of this kind running from $2,000 to $10,000 to keep it company. Your scribe saw a couple of shows worth extended mention.

"WINGED VICTORY"—a play by Moss Hart employing U.S. Army Air Force personnel exclusively. It has closed its New York run with 212 performances, leaving 27 Broadway offerings still running. During its run the show grossed a total of $1,400,718. Except for the share going to the Shuberts for the use of the theatre, the entire amount has been turned over to the Army Emergency Relief. The company has departed for Holly-

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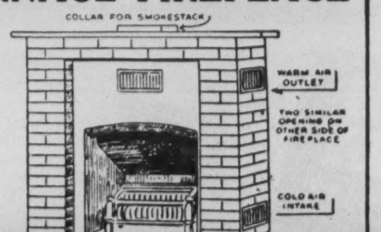

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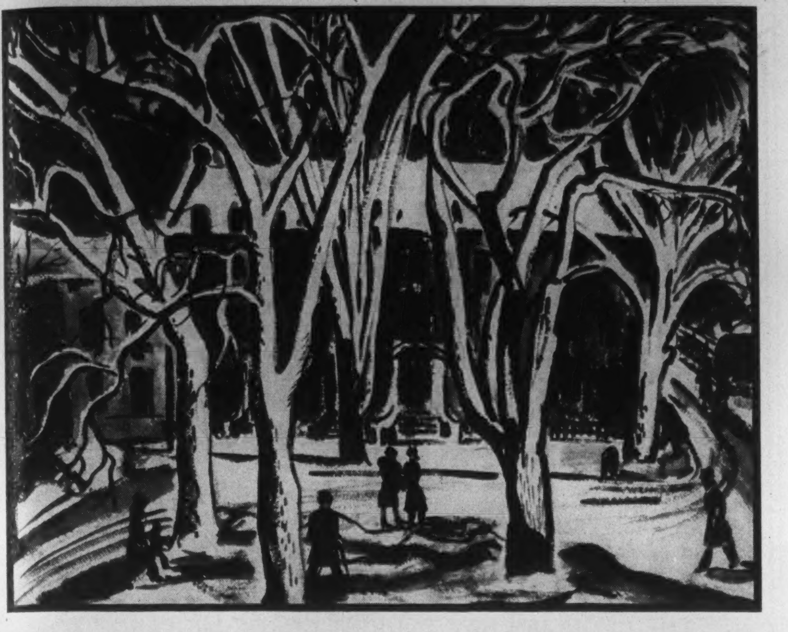

"Beaverhall Square", a particularly striking example of the water colorist's art, executed by F. Brandtner, Montreal, which attracted much favorable comment when shown at Toronto in the 1944 Exhibition of the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Color. For the next two months the works of this group will be seen at the National Gallery, Ottawa, and will then tour Canada with stopovers at Winnipeg, Vancouver and Saint John. The exhibit includes paintings by such well-known artists as Paraskeva Clark, Peter Haworth, Caven Atkins and B. Cogill Haworth, all of Toronto, Henri Masson, Ottawa, and Louis Muhlstock, Montreal.

wood where the screen version will be filmed by 20th Century Fox. The picture will take about four months to make, after which the company will embark upon a 26-week tour in October.

This reporter can testify to it being a thrilling and beautiful theatrical performance. Conceived by that master artist of the stage, Moss Hart, who flew thousands of miles to pluck his production staff, cast of actors and musicians right out of Air Force training camps, the final result was a miracle of good theatre. In three acts and seventeen scenes they used 85 speaking parts, a choral group of 51, an orchestra of 45 and 117 "walk-ons". The narrative of "Winged Victory" is simple. It is just a story of a group of Air Force buddies from the time of their enlistment through their training, and ultimate Wings Parade, eventually landing up on active service in the South Pacific. Through the play's humor and heartbreak the boys portrayed a never-to-be-forgotten picture of this war's impact on the lives and souls of this generation. If Hollywod can successfully translate the spirit as well as the spectacle of this play to the screen it will have preserved for posterity a great testimony to the nobility of the youth of this continent.

In addition to those taking part as enumerated above, the Air Force in training also contributed nearly 100 to the production staff. Scene melted into scene with perfect technical proficiency. The music of the opera-sized orchestra was perfectly keyed into the drama and this auditor carried away the memory of a triumphant and hauntingly lovely achievement.

The Hi-de-hos of Helen

"HELEN GOES TO TROY". Max Reinhardt's operetta "La Belle Helene" has been streamlined and modernized for the Times Square crowd. The program announces "New Book by Gottfried Reinhardt etc." and that in the Broadway vernacular means "new gags". There is also a "Note about the Score" giving Eric W. Korngold, the conductor of the orchestra, credit for the rearrangement and reorchestration of the original Offenbach score. He interpolated several newly adopted Offenbach numbers, all very tuneful, from other of Offenbach's operettas. One of them "What Will the Future Say" which has been changed into a modern fox trot tempo, I think could make the "Lucky Strike" Hit Parade. Another is the "Barcarolle" from the Tales of Hoffman.

The legendary lovely Helen, Queen of Sparta, is impersonated (but not at the matinees) by the Czech-born Metropolitan Opera star Jarmila Novotna. It is a tribute to her sparkling personality and lilting soprano voice that she made the blasé theatre goers, including this pop-eyed patron, demand an encore of that hackneyed and overdone "Barcarolle".

The story is woven around the sexy hi-de-hos of Helen. Her husband, King Menelaus (Ernest Truex) is of course a sort of Caspar Milquetoast. Calchas, High Priest of Jupiter, is the court soothsayer and oracle with the job of stirring up new "affairs" for her. He is a self-confessed impostor who invents all his dreams. But to his utter amazement one of his dreams concerning a beautiful shepherd on a hilltop comes true. The shepherd, ultimately turns out to be Paris, the Prince of Troy. The play then follows the familiar but somewhat changed formula "boy meets girl, boy leaves girl, girl chases boy". In the course of the evening, patrons are accorded a tantalizing view of the beautiful Queen in a large and elegant bathtub giving her nephew (of all persons), a lesson in love. Again, Paris stages a beauty contest which is won by Venus in as elegant and classical a strip-tease as these tired eyes ever did view. And in Act II, Scene IV, captioned "Helen's Boudoir" the chief piece of furniture is a large and elegant theatrical bed, to which the shepherd and the Queen retire in a blackout singing the dream duet "Is It a Dream?" Some bed, some duet, some dream!

The finale witnesses King Menelaus headed for Troy with his armed cohorts to recover his fair Helen who is pursuing her infatuation for the Prince of Troy, Paris. The Trojan Horse is wheeled on the stage, a fearful and wonderful contraption in which the lancers and warriors with their spears seem to protrude out of its broad back. Your reporter in a seat at the extreme right of the stage, and a couple of rows from the front, can faithfully report that if the stage property man correctly represented what happened in this historical equine's innards around about 1200 B.C. then the doughty lancers in that famous nag went into battle elevated to fighting position by empty cases that once held Rheingold beer. All in all, this incident in history as far as this stage version is concerned, is indubitably apocryphal, somewhat corny, but eye-filling and tuneful. Any technical deficiencies are unimportant because it is in Manhattan's gayest holiday mood and tempo.

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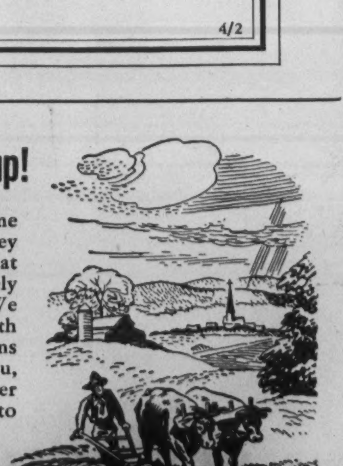

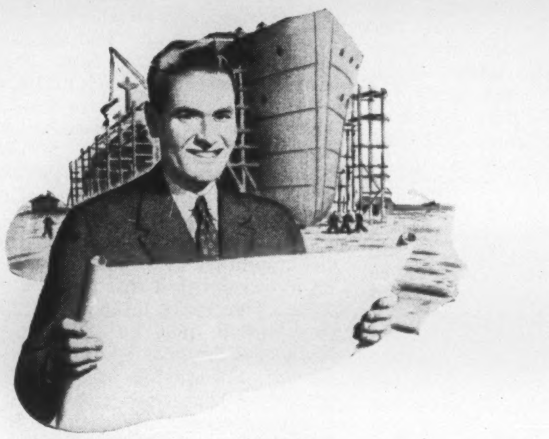

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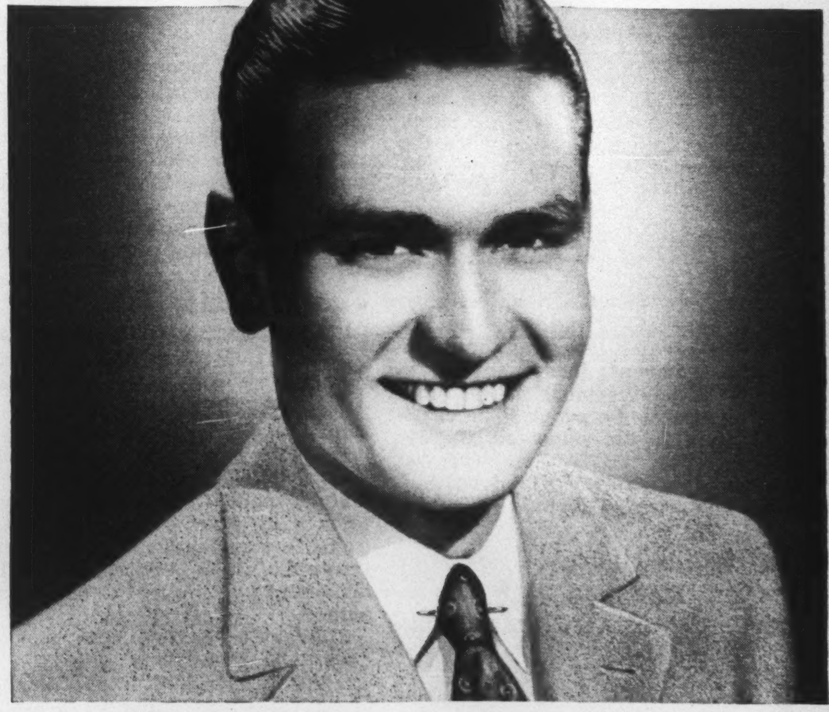

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

A Strange Tale of Rural Austria as Hitler's Star Was Rising

THE OUTNUMBERED, a novel, by Catherine Hutter. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.25.)

IN A small Austrian village a Jewish peddler sits down to rest and dies instantly. His wife, in dumb despair, clings to the body. Their little girl stands by and sucks her thumb. Children of the neighborhood hang about making sneering remarks until word is sent to the Doctor-proprietor of a sanitarium nearby. He is of Jewish blood, but a believer in nothing; merely a scientist; by name Sapponyi. By an impulse he cannot explain he gives the dead man decent burial and takes the mother to work in his laundry. The child, Fehgele, caught the fancy of an English patient at the Sanitarium and he began to teach her in a casual way, interested at her quickness of apprehension, and also by a strange aura of spirituality about her. Sapponyi called her psychopathic and thought no more about her.

She is brought up as a Catholic and as she comes to adult life, seems to become more *spirituelle.* Meanwhile the neighborhood seethes with politics. The Social Democrats are hated by the aristocrats, the Nazis by both. But the drunkenness which Hitler inspires seems most durable, mainly because of its anti-Semitism. There comes a time when the madness prevails. And at that very time, Fehgele, after long meditation and prayer, is stamped with the *stigmata* of Christ. The blood drips from hands and feet and head. Church and State are embarrassed when the whole countryside comes to see—but sees nothing. And the Nazi flood rises until Sapponyi who denies all miracles is "liquidated" partly by his own act, but finished off by bravoes.

Enough is given here to indicate the strangeness of the tale. But its value is greater than the confusion of the argument; indeed that very confusion is a symbol of the dull perplexities of the people. The characters are finely delineated, the atmosphere of rural Austria well described, the manner of the writing admirable. A most interesting novel.

Industrial History

By J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

THE GREAT AMERICAN CUSTOMER, by Carl Crow. (Musson, $4.00.)

BACK in the year 1780, one Zadock Benedict, of Danbury, Connecticut, boasted that he could turn out three hats a day. Apparently that was at the time regarded as incredible mass production. Anyway, Carl Crow, the author of this book, "The Great American Customer," puts that hat-trick at the head of a chronological table of a century and a half of industrial progress in the United States. It is a record of private enterprise and salesmanship.

There was nothing altruistic about the enterprise of the pioneers of American industry; profit was the prime motive and competition was the driving power. One exception was the Shakers, a communistic offshoot of the Quakers, who lived in small communities and manufactured furniture, brooms and woollen cloth. They had no incentive to work for individual profit, but they were a close corporation and they made considerable profit from the sale of their products to members of other religious sects who were staunch individualists.

In a chapter on "The Birth of Industry," Mr. Crow says that the English prohibition of manufacture in the American colonies was one of the causes of the secession, but it was a young English immigrant, Samuel Slater, who was the first to defy the prohibition. Completing his apprenticeship in a Lancashire mill, Slater memorized the plans for textile machines and, posing as a farm hand, emigrated to New York in 1789. Two years later he built a factory and in 1806 he established the industrial town of Slaterville, Rhode Island. He started the first Sunday School in America, and he is generally referred to as "the father of American manufacturing."

The book contains numerous reproductions of advertisements, dating back to 1768. These in themselves present a record of industrial progress, and they illustrate the important part played by advertising in educating the American Customer and creating the demand for new products of industrial enterprise.

Peace Time Flying

AIR TRANSPORT AND CIVIL AVIATION, Year Book. (Oxford, $3.25.)

NATIONAL monopoly or international co-operation is the question halting post-war plans for civil aviation. A full discussion on the subject is here provided by some of the most eminent men in Great Britain. This is the first issue of a Year Book on aviation which should become increasingly important.

The Free Life

DEMOCRACY AND THE INDIVIDUAL by C. K. Allen. (Oxford, $1.25.)

WHAT is Democracy? Nobody knows exactly, and therefore it cannot be positively defined. But anybody is free to answer questions on what it isn't. Neglect to vote isn't; a bullying police method isn't; private price-fixing isn't; political log-rolling isn't. One might go on forever, citing instances where the rights of individuals are invaded without legal authority.

The author of this little book of about 100 pages is a Professor at Oxford. In graceful, urbane manner he discusses liberty and its necessary limitations, representative government in the ideal and in practice, the rule of law and the majority principle—with attendant exceptions.

His argument is that unless the aftermath of this war brings a broader and better clarified democracy, we shall slip into Fascism, and more wars.

Of God and Man

WORLD BIBLE, Edited by Robert O. Ballou. (Macmillans' Viking Series, $3.25.)

EVERY religion which has commanded and still commands multitudes of the human race has a core of excellence, since it seeks to find a reasonable explanation for the Universe and a way of relating to it the life and aspirations of man. But the inner philosophy is in conflict with human selfishness, race arrogance and animalism, so that in every instance Buddhism is not fairly represented by Buddhists, Islam by Moslems, or Christianity by Christians. Some few individuals rise to sainthood, and all might rise if the *ethos* flowered in conduct.

This book gives in concentrated form a survey of the study of Comparative Religions as revealed in the *Rig Veda* and the *Upanisheds,* in the Koran, the writings of Confucius and the Bible. It is well-arranged, admirable in spirit, and uncommonly interesting. All who talk of world-brotherhood and peace as a "possible" should read and digest it, if only to have their tolerance enlarged.

Art in a Nutshell

IT'S FUN TO DRAW, Edited by Alan D. Bogorod. (Musson, $1.50.)

THIS year's Pulitzer Prize winning artists, illustrators, cartoonists and "animators" have provided in this quarto pamphlet of 125 pages abundant information on the tricks of the trade, and have provided over a thousand illustrations to explain what they mean. To anyone with a native talent for drawing it will be most valuable.

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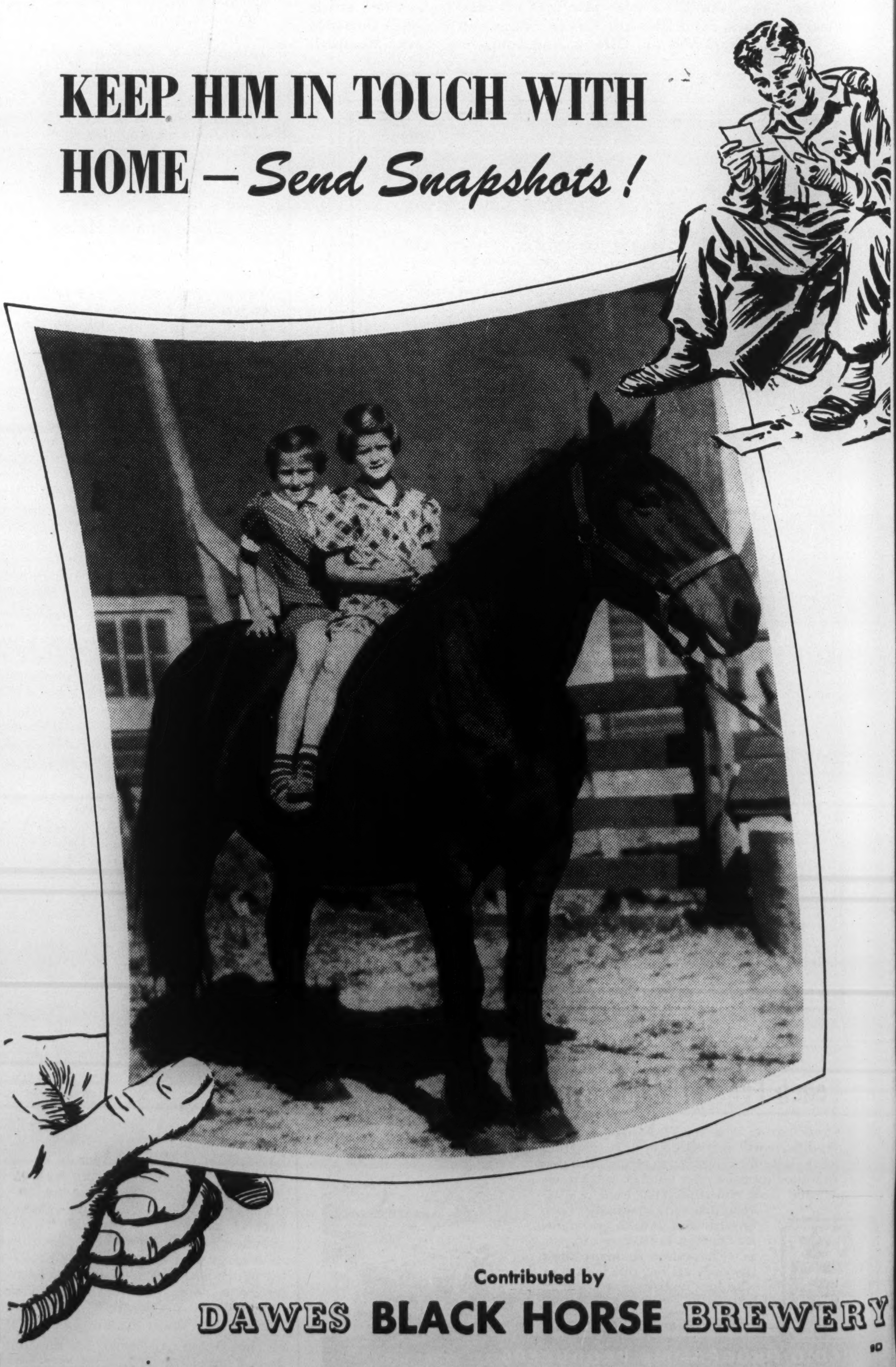
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THE BOOKSHELF

The Alcoholic Mind Explored in a Distinguished Novel

THE LOST WEEK-END, a novel, by Charles Jackson. (Oxford, $3.00.)

FOR the first time an alert and knowing psychologist who is also a writer of high skill has explored that dismal swamp; the mind of a confirmed "drunk". Here is the case of "Don Birnam", an introvert, obsessed from youth with himself; wellborn, imaginative, clever, but without the unpicturesque quality of diligence. Failing everywhere he blames others and coddles himself. He drinks, and builds up an imaginative world where he is supreme, as a poet, as a novelist, as a critic, playwright and actor. The sense of superiority is delightful to him, despite the depression and remorse that follow. So he drinks again, and yet again, hating the stuff yet wild for it; so wild that he will lie and steal and swindle, that he will resent his brother's efforts to reform him and will trample on the heart of the woman who loves and pities him.

The story covers six days and is a clear and complete record of a temporary insanity welcomed and even cherished by the victim. The dreams of glory and the nightmares of terror are set forth in full and terrible detail. The double personality is traced through every experience.

The description of Don's attempt to pawn his typewriter when Yom Kippur has closed every pawnshop is a triumph. The man is weak from hunger and "hangover", so weak that he fears even to go around the corner, but actually he walks, or runs, 65 city blocks in a vain and maddened search for the price of a bottle. On the way the multitudinous sights and sounds and smells of New York beat like hammers upon him and turn his personality into a mental pulp; but he goes on. It is a most vivid piece of writing, a series of lightning-flashes on the dun background of tragedy.

For a full century and more the dangers of the perpetually crooked elbow have been pointed out; but often with an enthusiasm that overreached itself. Very long ago an orator named John B. Gough swept whole counties away from "the booze", and not so long ago Billy Sunday raged mightily. In addition the churches helped create and consolidate the public annoyance that brought about Prohibition. And Prohibition failed, as all sumptuary laws must fail when no clear moral issue is involved. People will *not* be bullied in matters of taste.

So the vexation against habitual drinking turned rightabout against the reformers. Not long ago several audiences of most superior persons went to see and rejoice in a mocking production of "Ten Nights in a Barroom". It was funny, of course. All old-time melodramas are funny. But the subject was serious. Similarly, an hilarious "drunk" is funny for about a minute. After that he's a public nuisance and a personal tragedy.

The fact remains that "the Demon Rum", (quoted with an empty-headed smirk) is exactly that. The consequences of rousing him are as they have always been, in all ranks of society, from the lowest to the very highest. The author of this book has dared to take an unfashionable theme and has illuminated it by all the art and cunning of distinguished writing. Perhaps it was time for someone to do that very thing.

•

Vital Three Months

THE OXFORD PERIODICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR, by Edgar McInnis. (Oxford, 25c.)

FROM October 1, 1943, to the end of the year the course of events brought Germany to the defensive on all fronts, the Teheran and Cairo Conferences had consolidated Allied strategy both in Europe and in the Pacific, and the bombing campaign was well under way. Professor McInnis maintains his facility in saying much in little and makes many doubtful points clear to the average reader.

•

Unusual Tale

CRAZY WEATHER, a novel, by Charles L. McNichols. Macmillans, $2.25.)

A BOY on an Arizona ranch in the valley of the Colorado has grown up with a Mojave Indian lad until he hardly knows whether he is Indian or white. He knows both languages and the superstitions of two races, and he is consumed with fear that he will be sent to a boarding-school, which, from all he has heard, is no better than a prison. His mother is away, for an operation and healing at San Francisco, and despite all her gentle teaching of years he's full on the road to barbarism.

Then comes a soggy wave of extreme heat that breeds what the cowhands call crazy weather. The Indian has heard that the Piutes are on the war-path, (which is crazy enough in these times of Agencies and Reservations) and he suggests that the time is ripe to do exploits against them and win new and honorable names. So for a week of blasting heat, thunder-and-lightning, hurricane and cloud-burst the two are on the trail, meeting ancient braves, white trappers gone native, witch-doctors and strange characters of two races.

The book is fascinating in its Indian lore, brilliant in characterization and writing.

•

Alaskan Story

FAR NORTH COUNTRY, by Thames Williamson. (Collins, $3.75.)

THE yesterday, today and tomorrow of Alaska, told with no punches pulled! All the instances of Government indifference to the resources of the country and to its defence are set down and contrasted with the spirit of "drive" which Pearl Harbor and Dutch Harbor brought about. The book is rich in personalities and admirably written.

•

Peeps at the Marsh Report

LIVING IS OUR BUSINESS, by Edward Highe. (Forward Pub. Co. 25c.)

WHERE does the money come from for all the various benefits, insurances and contributions outlined or suggested in all these Social Security plans, even including that of Dr. Marsh? From the taxpayers, of course.

Where does the money go? A sizeable proportion must go to high executives of Government Boards, to deputies, inspectors, statisticians, bookkeepers, clerks, and all the "personnel" of a score of organizations. The rest goes to the needy—if there are no mistakes, no omissions of beneficiaries, no stupidities, no crookedness. That is to say, it's a Heavenly scheme, a little difficult for this world.

The Better Business Bureau clamps down on proposed entertainments for charity when most of the proceeds go to administration expenses. Which is a parable, and a warning to those whose ears are not estopped by theory.

In a strange form, partly fictional and personalized, this pamphlet of 108 pages summarizes the Marsh Report, states objections, small and great, and makes a strong argument for individual initiative and self-support as against the lazy art of leaning on the State.

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JUST a few minutes spraying with LARVEX—and Mrs. Neal has saved her husband's new suit from moth holes.

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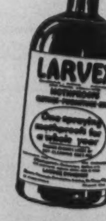

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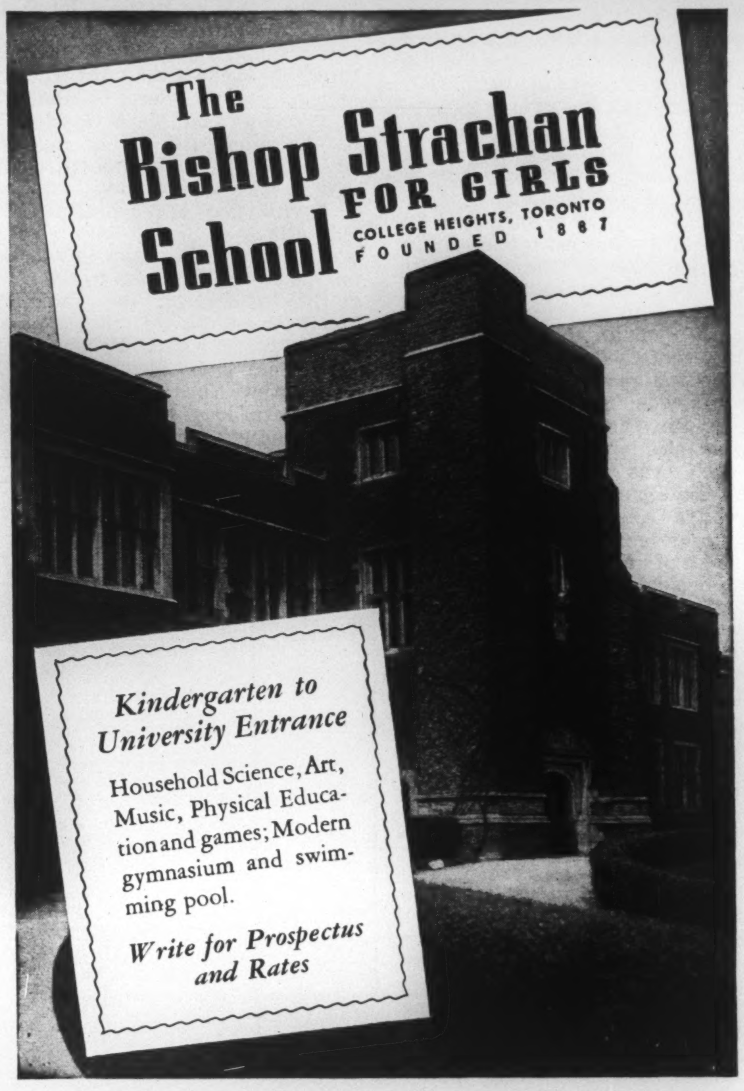
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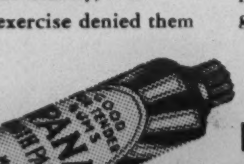

For firmer gums, brighter teeth, use
IPANA AND MASSAGE

WORLD OF WOMEN

The First Lady of the U.S. Receives Ladies of the Fourth Estate

By ELLEN MACKIE

Washington, May 30

TO KNOW the answers when forty press women sit with pencils poised, when the sky is the limit on questions, must take the kind of mind which belongs somewhere among those of super-intelligence. Much has been written about Mrs. Roosevelt's ability in answering the queries of the press. Even in London, hard-bitten reporters had to hand it to her for her quick comebacks. Such an interrogation for a woman of Mrs. Roosevelt's prominence requires keen intelligence, an alert mind, the utmost poise and an ability to weigh in a split second the implications of both question and answer.

At her women's press conference today in the White House, with a presidential election in the offing, Mrs. Roosevelt was queried on current topics covering everything from Churchill's recent speech to what must have been something of a poser, the choice of an election candidate by the women's parties. Her replies were deliberate; but when she warms up to the subject she talks more quickly, frequently with a flash of humor, and an amused — almost a bubbling — laugh.

The informality of Mrs. Roosevelt's press gathering quickly puts you at ease; and yet a dignity is maintained which doesn't quite let you forget you are at the White House.

The Green Room

At the gate credentials are scrutinized with punctilious care by two uniformed guards. They look over the press list to find your name. All in order! You are told "Just go up to the front door . . . " Far from looking like an entrance to the seats of the mighty, the door has that much-used appearance of some familiar public building. And, although two guards were in uniform the third, who took my credentials, had removed his coat and wore his shirt with sleeves rolled up, the thermometer having climbed into the 80's.

However, the uniformed officer standing smartly at attention at the foot of a wide stairway, closed off with tall iron gates, was formal enough. This was to lead to the Monroe Room where Mrs. Roosevelt would hold her conference. Until the appointed moment, the women of the press congregated in the Green Room.

Only one other woman had arrived when I got there—half an hour early. Marie Manning Gasch who is "Dorothy Fairfax". A big woman, not unlike Mrs. Roosevelt in appearance, she was holding down a large, old-fashioned settee. As I entered the Green Room I thought for one palpitating moment I had inadvertently entered the presence of the First Lady herself. But Marie Gasch quickly took the crick out of my spine when she introduced herself, saying with a wide smile, "I was the only white child born in Washington." This is her little joke, she said, as there are so many piccanninies in Washington. She introduced me to the others as they filtered in; May Craig, National President of the Women's Press Club; Virginia Pasley, of the "New York Daily News"; Anne Cottrell, "New York Herald Tribune", and several local writers.

At exactly 11 A.M. the iron gates at the foot of the stairway were swung open and forty or more press women trooped up, representing metropolitan newspapers from coast to coast. Several rows of chairs were arranged in a semicircle before a large antique settee. We were seated but a moment when Mrs. Roosevelt appeared. The entire group rose. The First Lady went around and shook hands with each, impersonally and graciously but with almost businesslike promptness.

Mrs. Roosevelt Amused

After taking her place on the settee, Mrs. Roosevelt introduced Lieut.-Col. Emily C. Davis, WAC staff officer of the Army Ground Forces. The latter gave a brief talk on the importance of the "foot soldier" in the infantry during the coming invasion. She advised that June 15 would be set aside as a tribute to the Doughboy with special ceremonies to mark the day.

Mrs. Roosevelt gave the press a list of her activities for the coming fortnight—and then the question barrage opened up.

Someone queried a remark she had made about trying to keep the President from overworking. What were her plans for doing it? Mrs. Roosevelt was amused, declaring it had been a light remark and not to be taken seriously. She intimated that no one could keep the President from pitching in, whatever the battle. Then she added with a laugh "—and *I'm* not dying either. I'm not ill, and there is nothing the matter with me, as the public seemed to think last year when I gave out that it would be my last press conference for the season." She rather rubbed it in that the press women had fostered that impression then, and added "Now, when I tell you next week will be my last conference, it doesn't mean that I'm about to pass on. Every year we go to Hyde Park for the summer, and we go this season as before."

"What do you think of the Churchill speech?"

"I think it was very typical of Mr. Churchill."

"Do you think he laid the Atlantic Charter on the shelf?"

"I think he would be shocked to have that said."

"How about whitewashing Spain?"

"Mr. Churchill has thought a certain way for sixty years, and I don't think he wants to change the way he has thought for sixty years; and that's how he thinks about Spain. The value of the United Nations councils is the interchange of opinions between them."

German Dread

There was comment on those who believe in definite peace terms, that fear of unconditional surrender keeps the Germans fighting.

"I would not believe in a negotiated peace. It's wrong to think that fear of unconditional surrender will make them fight any longer. The Germans know quite well that unconditional surrender where Britain and the United States are concerned, means decent terms. The main fear of the Nazis is that their own cruelty has set up conditions in occupied countries that could probably not be controlled even by the military. Russia will be more bitter than Great Britain and ourselves, because Russia has been occupied and has suffered the most. Great Britain, who suffered the blitz, but not occupation, will be less bitter than Russia, but moreso than we. One thing the Germans really dread is to come

Witty accessories can convert a basic suit into an all season, round-the-clock conversation piece. Here a gingham set is worn for luncheon and street wear. Later in the day the wearer switches to striped taffeta hat, gloves and gilet. For evening, cabochon studded hat, bag.

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NIGHT CREAM—1.40; 2.60

HARRIET HUBBARD Ayer

face to face with the people in the countries they have desecrated. They do not fear the soldiers who will be in occupation, as they will be under discipline, and will be governed by their officers. It's the civilians they fear. It's all sensational nonsense saying they are afraid of unconditional surrender from the United States and Great Britain, or the armies of the world."

A question in the minds of many women was put to Mrs. Roosevelt. Will women be represented at the United Nations Peace Conference?

She is not able to give a definite answer yet, but she did admit she has been having a hand in a movement started by outstanding women's groups in the United States to furnish Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, with a roster of women prominent in their chosen field. It will not be their fault if Mr. Hull is not fully aware that there are women qualified to attend various United Nations Conferences.

At Peace Table?

Incidentally, I was told that Mrs. Roosevelt has frequently reminded Secretary Hull that women should be represented, and has made it clear that the appointment should not be political or through wire-pulling. Several meetings of women's groups have been held at the White House and government quarters have been reminded constantly that American women expect to be represented at the peace table.

A query was raised about sixteen year old girls being asked by the government to fill summer jobs which, the speaker declared, older girls should have. Didn't Mrs. Roosevelt think they were too young?

"Not for temporary jobs. These young girls will fill positions in their own district, whereas they would have to bring in older girls who are so urgently needed in the more important work. I would be opposed to young girls being taken from school; but for the summer holidays, I agree it is one way of supplementing the shortage."

Perhaps the most diplomatic reply by Mrs. Roosevelt was in answer to a question concerning the Presidential election. Should the Newspaper Guild (of which she herself is a member) go on record to endorse a candidate as a group?

Not Photogenic

"We vote as individuals," she said. "You know how jealous people are of their right as individuals to choose. I think that's one of the strongest things in this country. However, if a whole organization wants to vote back of a candidate that is their decision, provided it is unanimous."

Thus she refuted any suggestion that she was using her influence on the President's behalf. I learned afterwards the plan was for the Newspaper Guild to vote for Roosevelt. The First Lady knew this—but still she held out for freedom of individual choice.

Dorothy Manning Gasch had said to me before the conference, "You'll fall for Mrs. Roosevelt. She has a warm, hearty personality."

Actually no photograph does her justice. No camera seems to capture that elusive something which is definitely her charm. She was a most striking figure sitting informally on the settee her feet, in white shoes, crossed rather after the manner of a tall school girl—yet with dignity. Her navy blue crepe gown had slashed side insets of white and her hair, just touched with grey at the sides, was simply parted and knotted behind. Despite her claim that she was fit as a fiddle, she had an ethereal look not discernible in her photographs.

Mrs. Roosevelt had a word for Canada just as she rose to dismiss the press. "We are all in this together," she said, "and we do admire the way you in Canada have gone all out." Then with a friendly little nod, Mrs. Roosevelt quickly left the room—a woman with a full day ahead.

The Small Garden and the Puzzle of Opening Up Its Vistas

By FREDERIC MANNING

THE past few weeks I've tripped over more garden books and seed catalogues in my friend's houses than I ever knew existed. Books, not friends.

Being interested in gardening I back off into a corner with an armful of the books, hoping for some helpful hints on what to do with my twenty-five by seventy-five foot space.

So far I have been disappointed.

In the first place, what the books call a small garden and what I possess leaves a gap of, roughly, an acre and a half.

I don't want hints on the care and treatment of a compost pile that is about the size of a small swimming pool. That is the size of my entire garden.

Neither do I want a set of assorted sprays, running all the way from one to be operated by a child of five, to one that can be attached to the motor of one's car. (Maybe the latter is a device for cutting wood?) Anyway, the writers assume I have a car and sufficient gasoline to use for that purpose, whichever.

I want advice on one good-for-everything spray, and a mixture to correspond, not a chemist's laboratory set-up.

I have read so many times what can be accomplished with two or three loads of well rotted manure, but no one has yet told me what I can do with two dollars.

Most of the advice on Rock Gardens (which I hate) would involve tearing down Casa Loma and the surrounding wall.

Come to think of it, that may not be bad advice. I toss it to the Toronto City Council for what it is worth and leave you to figure out that remark.

Those Vistas

Then, there is the little matter of Opening up Vistas, always in Capitals. No book I have read, so far, has told me how to achieve that in a garden the size of mine which includes two lilac bushes, some forsythia and a garage.

The Vista certainly gets blocked when I peer between the lilacs and see the garage trying to hide behind a very inadequate forsythia shrub.

I am particularly unmoved by the advice to start my vegetables and annuals in a cold frame. Just set an old storm sash against a south wall, run a steam pipe through from the furnace and you have violets in January.

Well, I am using the old storm sashes on the windows, the south wall is on the street and we have no steam. That seems to take care of that.

No, what I want is a sea of bloom (and some vegetables) from April until November. Until some book tells me how I can accomplish that in my twenty-five by seventy-five foot space I shall continue to set out the two deck chairs on the four flagstones, put on dark glasses and pretend.

MY HEART KNEW HOME

MY HEART knew home an hour,
    Then far a-wending went;
For dawn called and dream called
    And ill was I content.

I saw the maids of morning
    With mist and emerald weave;
The silver nuns of twilight
    Would bless me at the eve.

Oh, far and fair the valleys
    And sweet the mountain crest;
But road called and stream called
    And ill was I at rest.

My heart knew love an hour,
    And bade the loveless roam;
For dream was here and rest was
        here,
    And here the heart knew home.

JOSEPH SCHULL

Velva Leg Film
for really
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Elizabeth Arden

You have no idea of how lovely your legs can look until you try Velva Leg Film . . . deliciously smooth in texture, easy to use, dependably fast color. It comes in two shades, to suit every occasion, complement every costume . . . goes on in a jiffy. Water-resistant, *stays* on until you wash it off, wins compliments from every beholder.

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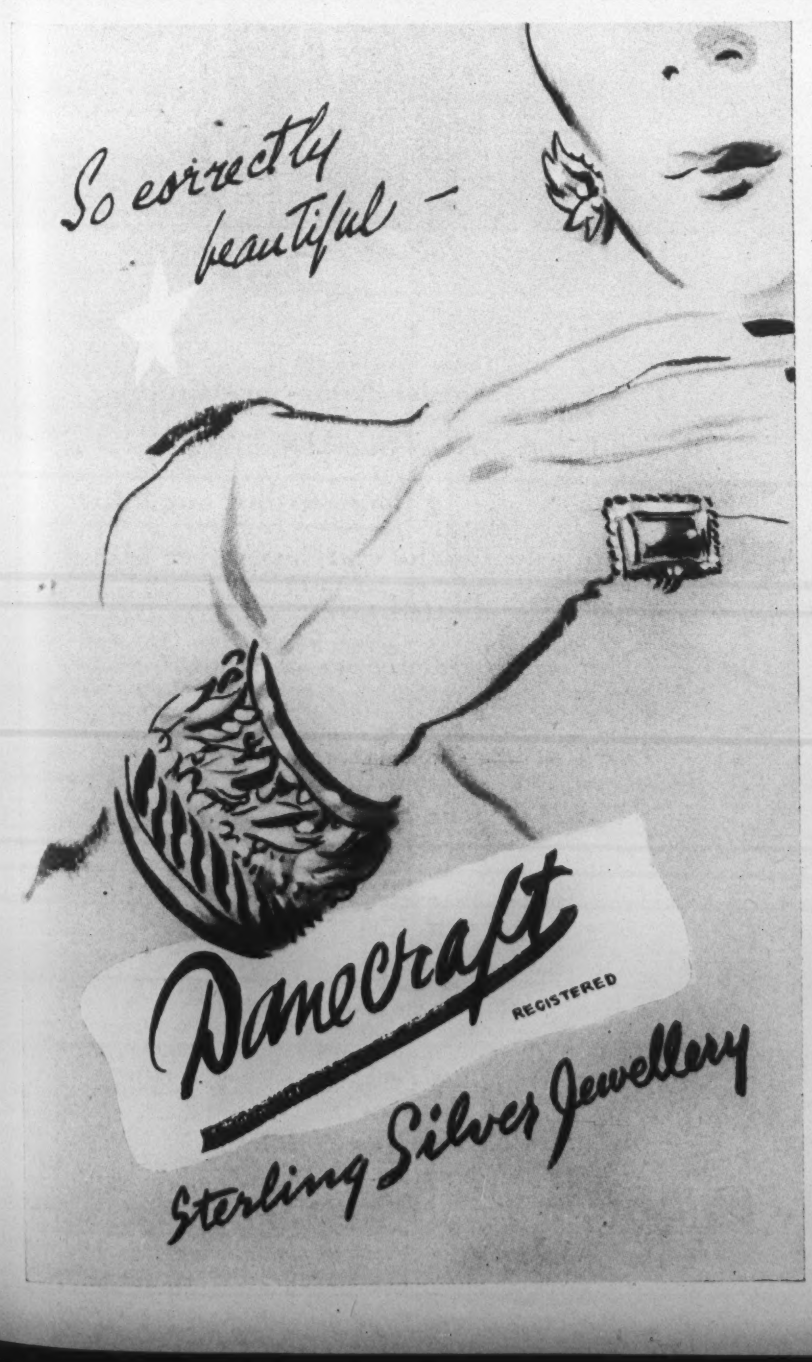

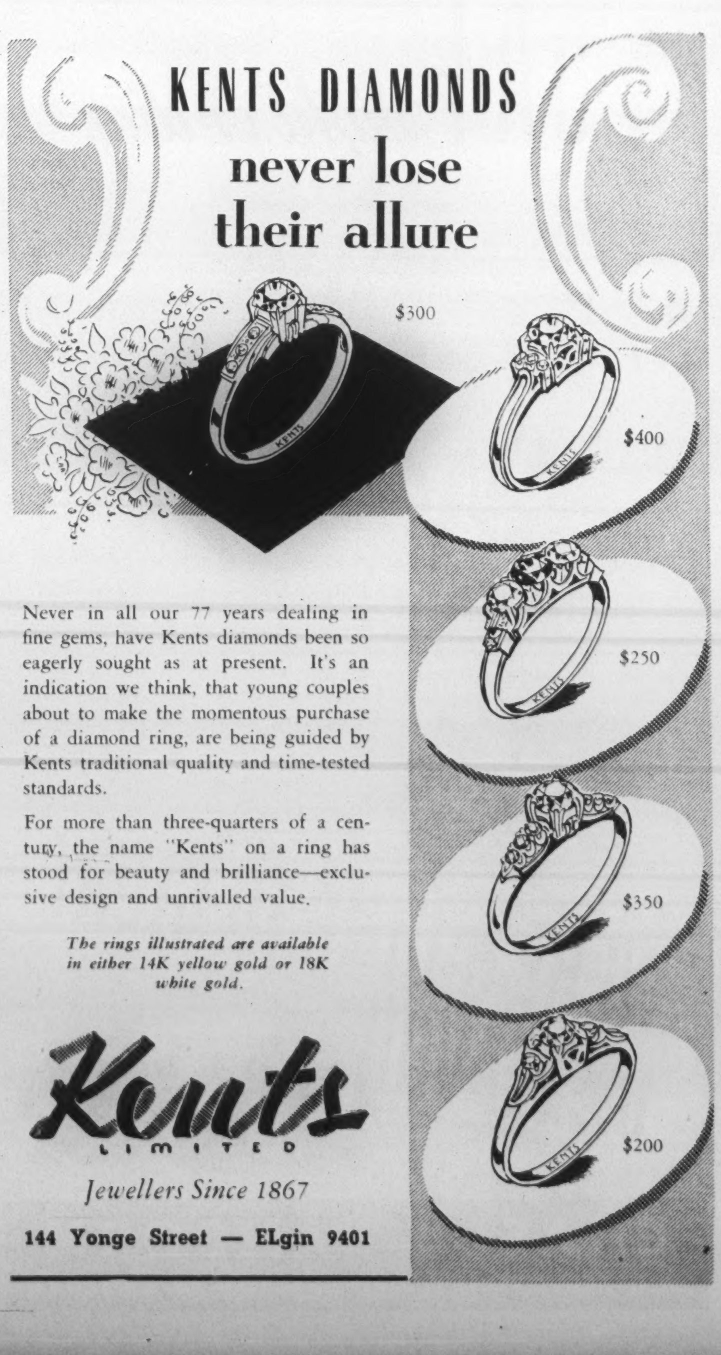

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Their Royal Highnesses in Land Down Under

By ARTHUR NETTLETON, F.R.G.S.

Some day the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will travel 8,000 miles to Australia, where His Royal Highness will succeed Lord Gowrie as Governor-General of that Dominion.

TUCKED away in England's lovely countryside, yet not very far from London, stands one of the Empire's lesser-known royal palaces. Today, greater interest than ever before centres on this old-world house, Barnwell Manor—not because it is to have new royal tenants, but because the present royal occupants, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, are shortly to vacate it.

When Their Royal Highnesses put 8,000 miles between themselves and their English country home, in order that the Duke may succeed Lord Gowrie as Governor-General of Australia, they will carry with them memories of happy but strenuous and momentous days spent in an old Elizabethan house.

Before the war, the royal pair occupied apartments in St. James's Palace, London, but since 1940 Barnwell Manor has been their home. It is here that we must go for an introduction to the Duke and Duchess in their home surroundings. It is in this delightful house that we shall get an intimate glimpse of their interests.

The quiet dignity and restful charm of the house belie the activity which the Duchess has carried on there during the war, as a royal personage keenly interested in welfare matters. Her departure for Australia will rob Britain of an indefatigable worker on behalf of various organizations, and will benefit the Commonwealth to an equal degree.

As Air Chief Commandant of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, she has taken a deep personal interest in the women and girls under her charge. Visits to camps and centres all over Britain have been taking up a large amount of her time. In addition, she is Colonel-in-Chief of two British regiments, the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Northamptonshires, and occupies high administrative posts in the St. John (Red Cross) War Organization, and is patroness of more than fifty other organizations.

Many Public Duties

Little wonder that Barnwell Manor during the war has been a centre of great business activity, and not merely a country retreat. To peep into this royal palace is to understand that the Duke and Duchess, in common with the other members of our Royal Family, take their official tasks very seriously and put these duties before their private convenience.

Two ladies-in-waiting and a secretary have formed the business staff of Her Royal Highness during the war. It's a very small number for a royal personage with such a heavy official program as the Duchess, and very often she herself has given a hand with the seemingly endless correspondence that is entailed.

Add to this fact the knowledge that the Duke and Duchess consider that their two-and-a-half-years-old son, Prince William, should have a real family life, and parental interest and affection, and you'll realize why Barnwell Manor has been made a real home, too. The nurseries of the baby Prince are on the top floor; two airy rooms running right across the house, so that there are windows at both ends.

Blue is the favorite color of the Duchess, and the simple decoration scheme of the nursery is executed in this color and cream. There is an Australian touch about the nurseries, for Digger, one of the terriers which the Duke and Duchess brought back from their Commonwealth tour in 1934, is often to be found there. He and Prince William are great friends.

The charming apartments also contain many other souvenirs of the visit, including photographs taken by the Duke himself during the fishing, riding, and shooting expeditions which provided relaxation during that strenuous tour. That earlier visit to the Commonwealth helped to dispel the idea that the Duke dislikes appearing in public, a notion which arose from his naturally rather shy disposition.

Today, he has none of the air akin almost to desperation, which at one time he displayed when facing a battery of Press and movie cameras. Numerous public appearances, and his Army life, have overcome his fear of publicity.

King's Right Hand

But he retains his earlier fetish for physical fitness. Fast games of tennis remain one of his pastimes—a hobby which serves to keep him in good trim as well as providing relaxation—though of course his military duties during the war have had to come before his sporting activities.

During recent years, His Royal Highness has taken an increasing interest in aviation. At first, his attention to this subject was primarily from a military standpoint, but more recently he has studied flying from wider angles. As Governor-General of Australia, he will have influence on post-war aviation schemes, and it will be found that he has an intimate and practical knowledge of the problems involved.

He is also an accomplished motorist. At the age of twenty, he became a member of the Automobile Club, and he has driven dozens of different makes of car. He is today the most accomplished driver among the members of the Royal Family. The Duchess, too, can drive skilfully. In fact, she shares most of her husband's interests in hobbies and sports.

One of the Duke's special interests is still the social welfare carried out on behalf of boys and youths, particularly in industrial centres. Many boys' clubs in Britain owe a great deal to his practical patronage. He has attended ceremonies at very many such clubs in Britain, and he does not just go once and then forget them. Even while on Active Service, he has not allowed these welfare centres to go out of his mind.

Socially, the preferences of the Duke are not for big, brilliant gatherings. He will dutifully attend the ceremonial functions which will necessarily be a feature of his status as Governor-General of Australia. But, personally, he likes better an evening at the cinema, or (still more) to spend a few hours undisturbed with his wife.

For relaxation he likes nothing better than to have a recently-published novel (a "thriller" for preference) at hand.

But these things he regards as secondary to his job—which is to serve the Empire to the best of his ability. Since his last visit to Australia, he has gained much experience of administrative matters. He has become the right-hand man of King George the Sixth, and his "salary" from the State has been increased as a result of the greater responsibilities entailed. In recent years he has received $140,000, against the $100,000 he was paid each year before the accession of his brother.

In the Duke and Duchess the people of Australia will find a royal couple well fitted for the role they are called upon to perform. It will not be an easy one, in the difficult post-war years of reconstruction. But royal interest, sincerity, and devotion to duty will ease the hard road.

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THE DRESSING TABLE

Take Stock of Those Undeveloped Talents if You Would Be Happy

By MARGARET BROADLEY

ARE you bored and restless with your job as housewife? Do you feel that cooking, cleaning, tending children do not, somehow, use to the full your energies, your abilities? Has this feeling crystallized in a discontent that obscures the satisfactions you expected to have as homemaker and mother?

The root of the trouble may be something you didn't know you had —a creative imagination. The Human Engineering Laboratory, a research organization in the United States, which has developed extraordinarily accurate tests for determining individual aptitudes, reports that creative imagination is an aptitude found far more commonly among women than among men.

And there the trouble starts—for a creative imagination is a mischief maker if not used correctly, if not directed toward a useful end. It can, when not "harnessed," cause anything from mild discontent and irritability to maladjustment and even real neurosis. It is true that women use much of this aptitude in keeping a pleasant, well-run home, in bringing up children, in cooking, interior decorating, in social life, in entertaining. However, to housewives who want to feel they are contributing something to the world, these housewifely duties are not sufficient.

But the encouraging fact is that any woman, of any age, has it within herself to create an interesting life without neglecting her home or family—if she will but harness her creative imagination.

While Children Are Small

There is no denying it is difficult to have much life of your own when you have small children, when every day seems a three-ring circus. But children are dependent on us for such a comparatively short period in our lives, and with intelligent planning of our work most of us can find a little time to devote to working toward our goal, until the time comes when we can give more of ourselves to it. Not long ago a twenty-two-year-old mother took the tests at the Laboratory and found she had the aptitudes of a successful architect. Although she realizes she cannot seriously spend her time in becoming an actual architect until the children are older, she is, however, happily devoting her present spare time to study and collecting a library on architecture, so when she can take architectural training she will have acquired a substantial background of knowledge.

PRESENCE

IF I am there, how real are
The lights, the stir of town,
But passive as a picture
From this hill looking down.

If you are here and near me
How powerful you seem!
Now when I read your letter
I see you as a dream.

EMILY LEAVENS

In Community Activities

But study is not the proper outlet for the creative imagination of every woman. If she has what is called an "objective" personality—that is, if she makes friends easily, does her best work in association with others, and is a woman of action rather than of solitary thought—she never should stay home by herself too much of the time. "Objectivity" if confined with much creative imagination for any length of time is apt to be dynamite! One woman, famous as the most disagreeable woman in town took the tests at the Laboratory after her husband divorced her, to decide what work she could do. When she proved extremely objective with much creative imagination, it was quite clear to her why she had always felt so irritable. She said she always had stayed home and done nothing whatever with her sales and group approachability. She now heads a large community promotional organization, has put through many worthwhile projects, has many friends, and the change in her disposition is astonishing.

An objective woman with imagination has ideal equipment to do much good for her community. Slum clearance, housing, playgrounds, clinics, hospitals, charities, employment and recreation centres, beautifying parks and highways are ideal activities. Other useful fields for the objective imaginative housewife might be substitute teaching, dramatics — any work that requires original thinking and ability to work with people.

If a woman has what is called a "subjective" personality—that is, if she works best by herself and likes quiet individual activities, she has a more serious problem in finding a creative outlet. The objective woman wears off some creativeness in social life, but the subjective person is the individual worker, and such women are inclined to be shy and avoid much association with others. Yet the subjective housewife has the advantage of being able to find many outlets for her creative imagination right at home. She can write, do research, be a musician, artist, designer, interior decorator, or do any work that involves creative effort by herself, depending, of course, on where her talents lie.

Art, Music, Research

A woman tested recently said she had always drawn for her own amusement and to please the children, but worried because her work seemed aimless. She has both writing and art aptitudes, and now is attempting to write and illustrate children's books. Still another housewife with creative imagination and art talents is studying interior decorating at home, using her ideas in her own home and the homes of her friends. When her children are less dependent on her she hopes to have gained enough knowledge and experience to expand her work. Another subjective woman does research for her busy husband, thus helping him advance his career.

Even if a homemaker has no special talents, it is a rare person who doesn't have four or five, or more, strong aptitudes. For her own sake, for the sake of those who must live with her—and for the good she can do in the world, the homemaker whose creative imagination has made her restless must seek out and develop her abilities, whatever they are, until they yield her real satisfaction and fulfillment.

It won't be Long

IF EVERY available Canadian woman heeds her country's urgent call for help—If all of us put Victory's needs first. It won't be long until the days of nylon stockings—beautiful gowns and personal lovelies are here again. Who doesn't do a little "day dreaming" in the meantime. Such dreams make the "todays" a little easier—the "tomorrows" worth fighting for.

TODAY, time is at a premium—the girls in the forces find duty routines insistent—those in civies know that extra calls for help are numerous. The woman "who knows" realizes the importance of today taking care of herself as well as others—taking care so that the *dreams of tomorrow* may come true.

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By Richard Hudnut

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Young Violin Genius in Varied Program; Brilliant Refugees

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

NOWADAYS in the course of the year we hear an extraordinary amount of good violin playing. But excellent and satisfying though most of it is, only occasionally does one hear an artist who provides a thrill hardly to be defined in words. That is why the visits of the young Kentuckian, Carroll Glenn, who last week appeared for the third summer at the Promenade Symphony concerts are a unique delight.

Discovery of her genius was one of the last events in the splendid career of the late Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and every time I hear her, I honor his memory. Last week she played the most exacting and varied program she has yet presented in Toronto, and in every phase commanded admiration. She combines ardent youth with amazing technical resources; subtle dignity of style with profound musical feeling. What in the hands of many violinists would be stimulating virtuosity, becomes with her something essentially poetic and lovely. Nobility and tenderness of tone, and commanding style mark all her interpretations and yet, as she acknowledges applause, she seems just a slender slip of femininity.

She began with a series of short numbers in which she had always responsive support at the pianoforte by Gwendolyn Williams. One could not imagine anything more perfect than her playing of the Mozart-Kreisler Rondo; rhythmical grace and scintillating, delicate staccato, at high speed. Three Preludes by Jascha Heifetz on melodies by Gershwin gave scope to her instinct for color and idiomatic expression. Gershwin's music always sounds better when transcribed by some composer of broader technical knowledge; and Heifetz has given to the tunes a quality of distinction they did not originally possess, while preserving the Gershwin individuality. For sheer poetry Miss Glenn's rendering of Gabriel Fauré's most famous song, "La Rève" could not be excelled; and it goes without saying that Kreisler's "Caprice Chinois" lost none of its fascination.

In her previous appearances Miss Glenn had done nothing which revealed in so full a degree her large resources of power, and complete technical mastery, as the Tschaikovsky Concerto in D major. Only a violinist of extraordinary gifts can make headway with this work. Though not profound, it is an emotional outpouring of Slavic lyrical genius in which Tchaikovsky was apparently trying to make the violin say more than it had ever said before. Miss Glenn's rendering was a triumph from first to last, and her tones soared gloriously above those of the full orchestra. Her intensity was enthralling from the moment when her bow enunciated the glowing cantilena with which the solo violin enters. Victor Kolar held the orchestra to a high pitch of intensity also. The supremely difficult cadenza is unique in that it is not a mere virtuosic interlude but an utterance as emotional as the main body of the work. It was rendered with wonderful spontaneity and beauty of detail.

Story of the Concerto

Though there are violin concertos of finer intellectual appeal there is none in which the public of today takes more delight; none which more fully repays the soloist for all the ardor and skill he can bring to its rendering. Like many of Tchaikovsky's best works it was accounted a failure when first performed. It was created during the most prolific six months of his career, when he was wandering all over Italy and employing his leisure to complete the orchestration of his opera "Eugen Onegin", his Fourth Symphony, and a prodigiously long and seldom played Piano Sonata in addition to a concerto which has the amplitude of a symphony. His hopes of a performance in St. Petersburg were blighted because Leopold Auer was too timid to tackle it; and it owed its life in a public sense to Adolph Brodsky, who had the courage to attempt it at his debut in Vienna, in November, 1881.

The 19th century critic most quoted today is Dr. Eduard Hanslick of Vienna, who wielded immense influence; but the reason he is so often mentioned is that he damned so many immortal works as worthless, including not only this concerto but the music dramas of Wagner. Though Brodsky was denounced as hardly better than a criminal, he stuck to his guns and went on playing the work whenever he had an opportunity.

Unconsciously he was ensuring himself permanent fame; whenever a program note is written on this concerto he is mentioned. Concert goers know his name well through this single incident. One knows little else about him. He was born at Taganrog, which has been often in the war news these recent years, in 1851, and spent his early years in Moscow, Leipzig and Vienna. He was brought to America in 1891 by young Walter Damrosch to become concert master of the New York Symphony Orchestra, and in the ensuing four years played all over America. He must have made appearances in Toronto, and in 1895 he went to Manchester to succeed Sir Charles Halle as conductor of the Halle Orchestra. Though he did not continue long in that capacity, he remained and founded the Brodsky Quartet there, a magnificent organization. Manchester was home to him until his death in 1929.

Though the genius of Carroll Glenn dominated the Prom last week, Victor Kolar did a capital job, after coming from Detroit as "pinch-hitter" for the Polish conductor Gregor Fittelberg, who had tragic experiences in Warsaw shortly after the outbreak of the present war. Kolar roused the orchestra to a high pitch of fervent expression in the two central movements of Tchaikovsky's "Pathetique" Symphony, and sounded a stirring note in marches from Meyerbeer's "Prophet" and Saint-Saens' "Suite Algerienne". Moreover he provided a brilliant novelty, Liadov's orchestral sketch "Baba Yaga". Russian composers favor witches. We heard from Moussorgsky on the subject the week previous. Baba Yaga is a witch of the woods, and, according to Liadov, as wild as the best of them. He is composer of the most widely known of all Russian compositions, "Musical Snuff Box" a little piano piece that once heard is never forgotten. This piece shows a different and unexpected phase of his talent.

Two Promising Artists

The present war has augmented the musical personnel of Toronto, and probably most other cities on the Western hemisphere. Two gifted young men who came to Canada as refugees were heard at Eaton Auditorium last week, appropriately under the auspices of the Canadian National Committee on Refugees; Helmut Blume, pianist and Gerhard Kander, violinist. Both are youths of high promise and admirable present accomplishment.

Blume's tone unites power and singing quality, and his execution is clear and brilliant. His musicianship is of a refined, well-controlled order that gives dignity and balance to his interpretations. Thus in Chopin's Polonaise in A flat major, he avoided all extravagance of expression, though sincerely emotional. The same sincerity marked his lovely lyrical renderings of a Nocturne in B flat minor and the Ballade in F minor. His finesse and his exquisite sense of contrast were revealed in a series of brief Brahms waltzes, opus 39; and his playing of the Mendelssohn Rondo Capriccioso was marked by elegance and clarity.

Anyone who listens to the warm, pure, emotional tone and notes the gracious style of the violinist, Gerhard Kander, realizes that he is a youth of rare promise. His technical ease and faculty of relaxation give distinction to all that he does. In everything his renderings are far removed from the commonplace. That which impressed me most deeply was Sarasate's "Romance Andalusian". A piece in which a young violinist might be tempted to be showy and meretricious was pure poetic song in his hands. His rich technical resource was shown by his spontaneous, fluent rendering of Wieniawski's Polonaise Brilliante, and there was broad, romantic quality in his interpretation of Glazounov's Concerto in A minor. In all numbers the contribution of his accompanist Frances Marr was of beautiful quality.

New Brunswick Composer

A signal honor has fallen to a young Canadian composer, Eldon D. Rathburn of St. John, N.B., who captured first award in a competition for original symphonic compositions established by the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra. The adjudicators were musicians of international fame, Arnold Schoenberg, Alexander Tansman and Arthur Lange. From a large number of entries they selected Mr. Rathburn's "Symphonette in Three Movements". It will be played by the Los Angeles Orchestra of which Alfred Wallenstein is now conductor. This is not the first competition won by Mr. Rathburn. In 1937 at the age of 21 he headed contestants in the first of the Canadian Performing Right Society's annual competitions for young Canadian composers. It gave him a scholarship at the Toronto Conservatory of Music where he studied composition under Dr. Healey Willan. Since then he has become a very active musical figure in St. John and is frequently heard on broadcasts.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Paucity of Pickers and Packers For the Fruit of the Okanagan

By P. W. LUCE

FRUIT growers in the Okanagan Valley are seriously concerned over the labor shortage facing them this fall. Last year the Emergency Farm Labor Service managed to send 11,000 workers to the fields and packing sheds. This season 15,000 will be needed, but it is very doubtful if they can be found.

In 1943 the work was largely confined to spraying, picking, and packing. Weather conditions had been poor, the crop was light, and no thinning was necessary. This year the crop is heavy. Thinning is essential to ensure size and quality in the fruit, and this is a long and laborious task when done scientifically. Many orchardists, unable to get help, slashed off clusters of blossoms in rough-and-ready fashion in April and May so as to reduce later thinning.

Estimates are that 9,000,000 packages of fruit will have been picked by September, if help can be got. This is an increase of fifty per cent on last year's crop. About 6,500,000 of these will be apples, 1,500,000 will be peaches, and the remainder assorted fruits. Apricots are said to promise much better than average.

The Vernon *News*, always well informed on Okanagan conditions, takes a somewhat gloomy view of prospects. Editorially it points out that Canada is going into the summer season with the worst labor shortage on record at a time when there is an insistent call for additional help in war plants and essential industries.

"The one place that these extra workers can come from is the rural centres", points out the *News*. "Therefore the labor supply is not likely to increase in places such as the North Okanagan, but rather to diminish still further.

"A survey of the situation reveals that the prospects of soldier-labor are no brighter than in the past, and, depending on circumstances, may well be poorer.

"Ever since the agricultural labor shortage became acute three years ago, great stress has been laid on the procuring of soldier-labor. Numerous plans have been advanced. Scores of resolutions have been passed and duly pigeon-holed in Ottawa. Speaking frankly, those campaigns have not paid dividends. The soldiers have not been available, or the price has been too high, or something else has cropped up to interfere."

Better Accommodation

A recruiting campaign for farm labor is being carried on in Vancouver schools, but high school boys and girls are not keen to forego the bright lights and high wages of the city for the harder work and lower pay of the country. Some of those who tried it last year did considerable grousing about the accommodation, especially in the Fraser Valley berry farms, from which Japanese had been evicted. Promises of improved conditions are made for this season, and two hostels will be opened for women, one at Abbotsford and one at Haney, each accommodating 100 persons.

Indians, who in past years have made two migrations to the States, once to pick berries and later to pick hops, will not be allowed to cross the boundary this season. Wartime regulations override their ancient treaty privileges which permit crossing the international line without immigration or customs examinations. The Indians will have to work in B.C. in the hay fields, the hop gardens, or in the berry patches. That is, if they choose to work. An Indian with a grievance is seldom a first-class laborer.

Danger Ahead

Serious outbreaks of the grasshopper pest in all the dry-belt areas of the province are probable this summer, according to Ivor Ward, provincial entomologist, who has been making a tour of inspection of the Kootenays, Okanagan, and Cariboo. Much still depends on the weather. Grasshoppers favor warm clear days. When continuous wet prevails immediately after hatching the insects are attacked by a fungus disease which greatly reduces their numbers. Neither frost nor rain has any appreciable effect on unhatched eggs.

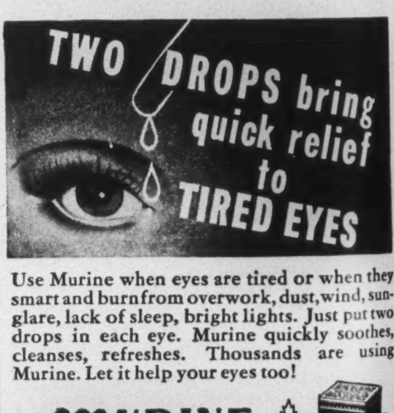
Poisoned bait will be used in an effort to control the pest, but it is realized that best this is only a palliative when grasshoppers swarm in millions.

Medal Collection

The world's largest collection of military buttons and badges is in Victoria, the property of Charles B. Hill-Tout. It consists of 11,500 badges, 4,500 buttons representing regiments of the British Empire, and 2,000 police badges, as well as a lot of miscellaneous insignia.

All British military medals issued since Waterloo up to 1923 are represented in the collection. There are no specimens from the present conflict; it takes a few years for medals to reach collectors, but there is no permanent scarcity of these awards of merit. Mr. Hill-Tout estimates that 98 per cent of badges and medals are eventually thrown away or lost.

Including duplicates, there are over 50,000 items in the collection. Many of these have early Canadian historical associations. Scores of them were found in fields where soldiers had been buried in their uniforms, that being the custom of pioneer times. Some are badly corroded, but the inspections are still decipherable.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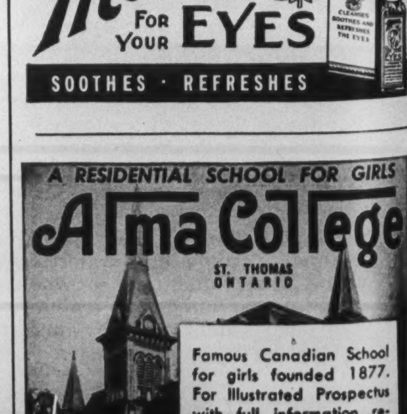

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FILM AND THEATRE

When the Enthusiastic Director Digs You in the Ribs Forever

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

PRESTON STURGES will be a very funny director when he calms down and gets a little better control of his own violent sense of humor. At his present stage he has obviously no patience with the deadpan school of comedy which leaves reaction to the audience. Everything must be acted out furiously before the cameras, down to the last doubly retarded double-take, the ultimate kick in the pants. Some of Director Sturges's ideas are funny and some aren't funny at all; but funny or not they all get the same lavish indiscriminate attention. An over-eager narrator, he pokes you violently and incessantly in the ribs, so that you come away from one of his masterpieces with the feeling that your sides are actually sore, though not necessarily from laughing.

Bernice Coffey, Women's Editor of Saturday Night, who last week was elected president of the Canadian Women's Press Club, Toronto Branch.

His latest film, "The Miracle of Morgan Creek" is about a small-town girl who gets married while out on an all-night party and comes home unable to remember any of the circumstances, including the name of her husband. The film then resolves itself into a series of endless gags having to do with pregnancy, substitute fatherhood, legal entanglements, and multiple births. Director Sturges wrote the story himself, obviously sitting up nights to arrange special prattfall traps for his unfortunate actors; and he has filled the screen with incessant uproar and clamor, possibly to drown out the voice of his own conscience. I don't know when I've experienced a more exasperating comedy. It was like trying to sleep in a boiler factory.

There are ideas and situations in "The Miracle of Morgan's Creek" which might have been very funny if Director Sturges hadn't been so determined to be in there pitching every second, or if he had been less furiously abetted by his stars, Betty Hutton and Eddie Bracken. Eddie Bracken has been afflicted with an agitated stutter which makes things just that much longer and more painful; and Betty Hutton behaves as though she had been caged up for a week, on nothing but Vitamin B tablets, before being let loose on her role.

Directors, one feels, should have a slightly more detached attitude to their material. It's all right to be reasonably excited by it but it's a mistake to fall into a state of wild infatuation and go on and on, unable to bear the pain of parting, while the movie-goers wait patiently for the end, some of them with their feet asleep and some wondering nervously whether they turned off the electric iron before they left home.

All Over the Map

Warner Brothers are Hollywood's most internationally minded producers, and once they start ranging the international field there's no stopping them till they have covered everything in sight and talked themselves out. "Passage to Marseille" opens at a concealed airdrome in England, reverts by flashback to Devil's Island, then by flashback within flashback to pre-war France. This brings us to the end of the beginning but we are still a long way off from the beginning of the end. There's an escape from Devil's Island, followed by a fight aboard ship between Free Frenchmen and Vichy-ites. This is barely settled before the ship is bombed by a Nazi airman. The ship survives, along with the hero (Humphrey Bogart) and eventually they all reach England and the airdrome, bringing the story around full circle. This looked like a fine place to end, but the picture doesn't end. There are bombing raids over Germany, with lots more fighting, and the hero is finally brought home to die, though not before he has composed a long patriotic message which is read in toto at his funeral service.

Most of the old Casablanca crowd, including Sydney Greenstreet, Claude Rains and Peter Lorre are in this film, but "Passage to Marseille" is no "Casablanca". Let's just put it down to Warner Brothers' good intentions and fine international spirit and let it go at that.

Non-Electric Film

About a third of the way through "Up In Mabel's Room" the exhausting pointlessness of the proceedings on the screen was interrupted by a thunder-storm which put out all the lights and halted the projecting machine for ten minutes. "Now if there were only a Wurlitzer in this theatre they could be playing to us on it," the girl behind remarked. The Wurlitzer would have stopped too, her escort pointed out, as soon as the electricity went off. "Do you mean it's played by electricity?" she said, "I always thought it was played by hand!" . . . The lights came on a minute later, the conversation stopped and the picture proceeded; but actually you could hardly notice the difference.

• •

Fritzi Scheff, the Ever Adorable

By LUCY VAN GOGH

FIRST produced about 1923, Frederick Lonsdale's comedy "Aren't We All?" was for some years a favorite vehicle of Cyril Maude's. In his New York performances he had Cynthia Brooke as *Lady Frinton*, the role which is being played at the Royal Alexandra by the ever adorable Fritzi Scheff, of "Mlle Modiste" memory. Miss Scheff's career, beginning with grand opera and running through musical comedy to straight comedy, is not unlike that of Marie Tempest, and she has much of that superb actress's power of lighting up a flat scene by the firm incisiveness of her character delineation.

On Monday night she was a little too energetic and persistent in her gestures, but that will probably tone down with time and with slightly more effective cooperation from some of the younger players. That sterling actor Melville Cooper was richly authoritative in the Cyril Maude role of the to-err-is-human father, and Marie Paxton achieved a success as the father's sister in the third act for which nothing in the first two acts had given any warning. But for the rest the cast was pretty undistinguished. Elizabeth Sutherland gave an intelligent and frequently dramatic reading of *Margot Tatham*, and is obviously an actress of promise, but she is not typed for a Lonsdale high-society leading lady.

The piece as I remember it from twenty years ago had a slightly fuller opening act, with some additional character who aided materially in establishing the slightly raffish atmosphere which it requires. It is an extremely delicate trifle, and needs great smoothness and dexterity to put it across. The role of the young husband is probably a pretty empty one anyhow, but that of *Margot* the wife, originally played in New York by Alma Tell, is full of opportunities for subtle effects, and not all of them were realized. That the performance as a whole will be greatly improved, probably by the end of the week, we do not doubt. Nobody could possibly act on the same stage as Fritzi Scheff and Melville Cooper without learning a great deal about society comedy.

At the close of the performance Miss Scheff sang her old favorite "Kiss Me Again" and veteran theatre-goers shed unashamed tears for the days of auld lang syne. To men who are now over fifty—and doubtless to some women also—she represents an era. And eras have a habit of not repeating themselves.

Next week the summer season continues with that entertaining study of American manners, "The Man who Came to Dinner", one of the notable hits of the past decade.

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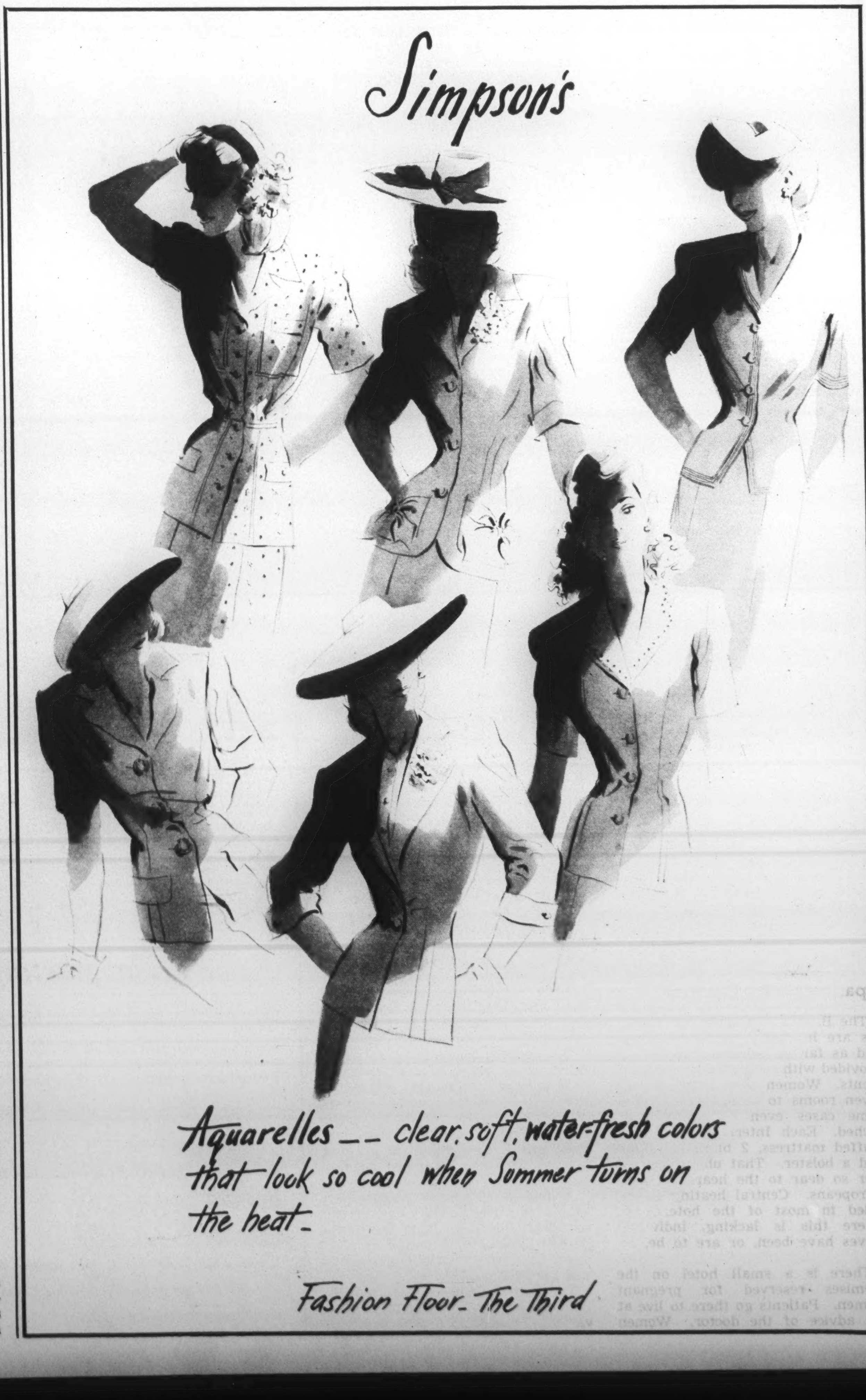
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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Life in an Internment Camp for British and American Families

By JENNIFER JEROME

VITTEL is situated on the Little Vair River in the province of Vosges in occupied France, and has a population of 1,700 people. In the peaceful days before the war, Vittel was a health resort where people suffering from rheumatism went to drink the waters. The many comfortable hotels in this small village are at the present time full to overflowing, but the clientèle is very different now from what it used to be before the lights went out over Europe.

No longer do rotund red-faced Frenchmen, who have eaten 'not wisely but too well', come to this quiet spot, their families in attendance, to spend a profitable two weeks' holiday, drinking the famous waters, and, for exercise, ambling quietly through the streets of the small village. A strange assortment of men, women and children, of British and American nationality, has taken possession of Vittel, and at almost any time the older men and women may be seen walking in the grounds of the hotels, and the young ones working in the vegetable garden, or playing golf and tennis, when the season permits. Vittel has been turned into a Family Internment camp, and these people are the Internees. Their clothes may be shabby and out-of-date and their footwear unconventional, but on the whole they look as if they were reasonably well-fed.

Canadians in Vittel

Men who had been interned at St. Denis, Compiegne, Ilag VII, and Ilag VIII, were in many cases allowed to transfer to Vittel to join their wives and children. Some of the wives were at liberty, but they preferred to be interned so as to be able to live again with their husbands. There are about ten Canadian men and six Canadian women in Vittel.

On a miniature scale and with certain restrictions, life in this internment camp conforms more or less to life in the outside world. We are told that 'it is love that makes the world go round', and love plays its full part in the world of Vittel. Births, deaths and marriages take place here as anywhere else. Children go to school, and religious services and sports, as well as many entertainments are organized by the Internees themselves. But nothing can make up for the loss of freedom which these people have to suffer, and for an indefinite period. That must be the worst part of it. You can bear most things if you know the exact term of your sentence. It is not surprising therefore to hear that some of the Internees show signs of irritability and touchiness, and that nervous disorders are on the increase. To keep cheerful with the knowledge that one must go on day after day seeing the same faces, and hearing the same voices, no matter how uncongenial, must be a constant source of irritation to all but the most phlegmatic of temperaments.

Apartments for Families

The British and American Internees are housed in different hotels, and as far as possible families are provided with their own small apartments. Women over 60 are usually given rooms to themselves, with in some cases even a bathroom attached. Each Internee has a wool-stuffed mattress, 2 blankets, sheets and a bolster. That ubiquitous bolster so dear to the hearts of most Europeans. Central heating is provided in most of the hotels, and where this is lacking, individual stoves have been, or are to be, set up.

There is a small hotel on the premises reserved for pregnant women. Patients go there to live at the advice of the doctor. Women wishing to have their babies at home are allowed to do so, provided they still have a home to go to, which is unfortunately not often the case. Five rooms in the hospital are reserved for maternity cases, and there is a French doctor in charge who is a specialist in gynaecology. Layettes for the babies are provided by the International Red Cross, and cradles are improvised out of the crates and packing cases in which the Red Cross parcels arrive at the camp.

Artists and Clowns

The medical staff consists of English, French and one German doctor. There is one British and one French dentist, and an eye specialist comes periodically from Nancy.

The organization of study groups, games and entertainments is left largely to the initiative of the Internees, and there is no lack of talent at Vittel. Among the inmates are numerous artists and sculptors, several professional actors and two clowns. There is actually too a professional market-gardener on the spot, who directs the energies of all those interested in growing vegetables. Catholic sisters take charge of the teaching of the children, and there are separate schools for the boys and for the girls. Courses have been started for all those wishing to pass certain recognized examinations. Some of the students are allowed to go to Paris to take the French Baccalaureate examination. and there were also candidates for the London entrance. Unfortunately some of the best qualified teachers left with the last repatriation group, and it is difficult to find others to replace them.

There is a library of about 6,000 books, and a bookbinding department has been started for all those interested. There was such an urgent need for children's clothes that a dressmaking establishment was started, and all women with a talent in this direction have another most useful outlet for their energies.

Religion and Health

Health is, considering everything, said to be good. The Internees are weighed regularly and any undue loss in weight is noted. Food rations are standard to the rations allowed to the German civilian population. The children are allowed extra milk, and whatever is grown in the garden is additional to the amount of food allowed. It is interesting to note that the weight of the children is normal to their age and height. Red Cross parcels are distributed weekly, and special children's parcels are provided for the very young. The allowance of wine is one litre per person per week, so there isn't much scope for over-indulgence.

Catholic and Anglican priests as well as Jewish Rabbis take services, and give instruction to the children. One marriage has taken place at Vittel, and one novice has taken the veil.

Each Internee may write three letters and four cards every month, and there is no limit to the in-coming mail.

The canteen is run by a committee made up of three of the Internees. It is getting increasingly difficult to keep a stock of the necessary things. There is a great need for paper handkerchiefs, matches, soap and wool. Children's shoes are an ever-present problem. War, or no war, children's feet just keep on growing.

A few attempts to escape have been made. The punishment for this is solitary confinement in one of the guard's rooms for a period of eight days. No food restrictions go with this punishment.

The British Internees are paid by their respective Governments a sum varying from $7.50 to $10.00 monthly, according to the rates of exchange.

Up to the present time, visitors to the inmates in the camp, have been allowed to come and spend a few days in Vittel itself, but this privilege may have to be withheld if the hotels become too crowded. It is feared too that the voluntary Internees may have to be released on account of lack of space, and some of these unfortunate women have no home to go to.

At one time Internees were allowed to keep their pet dogs at the camp, but this led to numerous fights, not only, it is understood between the different dogs, but between the owners of the dogs as well. So the dogs were banished, much to the sorrow, we imagine, of the children.

End in Sight

Although life in Vittel is certainly not all 'jam and roses,' at any rate those living with their families must get a certain satisfaction from the mere fact of 'going through it' together and, although the end is not yet in sight, there seems to be a feeling about that it may well turn out to be in sight just around the next corner.

Vive le Quebec and Rita Gallant Daughter of the Province

By MARY EWART JUKES

The following story of Rita is playing a return engagement in these columns for a special reason. Her first appearance was in the issue of March 27, 1943. Since then Rita has won second place for her biographer, Mary Ewart Jukes, in the 1944 Canadian Women's Press Club Memorial Award for the best personality-biographical sketch by a Canadian woman writer. Miss Jukes, who is Organizing Secretary of the Consumer Branch in Ottawa, comes from Winnipeg. With the exception of a brief article in the Junior League Magazine, this is her first published article.

WHO is Rita?

Rita is one of the thirty odd youngsters recruited by the W.P.T.B. to do messenger service at Ottawa.

When Rita came to the Consumer Branch last year she was just another office girl. We hoped fervently she had enough cerebrum for the job but doubt born of experience made us cynical. Rita's inability to speak "much" English cast more gloom.

In appearance she was undersize; she was 15 and looked 12; she was pale and vaguely troubled one with thoughts of child labor, quarts of milk, orange juice and going to bed at 8:30 every time she hove long side.

Respect for Rita began to take roots over messages. The most complicated of them were never bungled; if she couldn't speak much English she could certainly understand it. She always did things in record time; she was always "there" when needed; always willing, always calm in the face of the numerous demands made on her.

Fame followed on the heels of respect. We discovered Rita was one of a family of 19 children. The eldest was 30 and the youngest 2.

Have a Coca-Cola = Hello, Neighbour

RUGS
DRINK Coca-Cola

...or greeting friends at home and abroad

One of the first places they head for, when they get back, is the neighbourhood soda fountain and all its old associations...among them, Coca-Cola. Many places overseas, too, your Canadian fighting man meets up with that old friend...ice-cold Coca-Cola. It's always like word from home to hear the friendly greeting. *Have a "Coke"* in a strange land. Yes, around the globe, Coca-Cola stands for *the pause that refreshes,*—has become a symbol of our way of living.

* * *

In news stories, books and magazines, you read how much our fighting men cherish Coca-Cola whenever they get it. Luckily, they find Coca-Cola available in many empire, allied and neutral countries 'round the globe.

Coca-Cola
Coca-Cola
-the global high-sign

It's natural for popular names to acquire friendly abbreviations. That's why you hear Coca-Cola called "Coke".

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

"Same mother, Rita?" we asked, incredulous. "Yes, same mudder." There had been 24—(mon Dieu!). The present family consists of mama, papa, 9 frères and 9 soeurs, and Rita of course. Of the nine brothers 8 are in the armed forces, the 9th isn't yet, he's only 2. Un bébé. The boys are all "grand" and the girls all "petite".

Our awareness of Rita, as a staff, was gradual. First of all there was respect of her handling of messages; then her fame as a jeune fille with 8 brothers in the armed forces. Then one day Rita made us all sit up after she had had her foot injured in the door of a streetcar. The foot swelled that night, badly. Did Rita stay home? No, she came in in twenty below weather in a bedroom slipper. "How is your foot, Rita?" "Fine t'anks." Her manner and way of speaking is firm and conclusive, with a minimum of words, always. We shot her off to the hospital. They told us she might have to stay the night—x-rays, so we sent another office girl along with her to "see to things".

Unconscious Laurels

We didn't expect to see Rita again for at least two days. She turned up the next morning at 9 still in the bedroom slipper. Her hospital companion didn't come in though, she was hors de combat, instead.

Unconsciously Rita added to her laurels. It was over the streetcar tie up, one of the worst Ottawa ever experienced. The weather dropped to 30 below; there were no streetcars for several days; disgruntled civil servants straggled in around 10 o'clock, cold and depressed. Not Rita. She got up at 6:30 in order to walk to work (two miles) and be there at 9 to "see to t'ings".

There is pride, independence and shyness in Rita's spirit which is beautiful to behold. Her pluck, happiness and faithfulness to duty shame the truculent, the lazy, the complaining and the drummers-up of both self-pity and sweetness and light.

Rita is unconsciously proud. If you offer her a reward in "money" or "eats" or "drinks", for an accumulation of personal messages she has run for you, her answer is short, firm and unvarying, "Nope, t'ank you." She has absolutely no guile.

When our thoughts run to spring tonics, and vitamins because we feel over-worked, tired or depressed, we remember with awe that Rita is anemic and diabetic. Rita works from 9 to 5:30 with an hour for lunch; Rita goes to night school three nights a week to learn typing and shorthand. In her *spare* time she sings, plays the piano and tap dances. Could it be arranged that Rita be taken internally as a spring tonic?

"What's Pluck?"

One day we were unable to restrain our admiration of Rita's pluck. "What's dat?" Rita shot back solemnly.

"Pluck? Why that's—where's the dictionary. Pl—plu—here it is, pluck is spirit, Rita."

"What's spirit?"

"Spirit? Well spirit is courage—"

"What's dat?" Page a *French* dictionary.

Rita now has us wondering about her mother. During the issuing of Ration Book No. 2 Rita brought 12 books into the office. Every card was perfectly filled out and every book in order, which is more than can be said for one of the executives of the Branch, who didn't write *hers* in BLOCK LETTERS and forgot to get half of them signed, the dumbbell.

Rita feels responsible for the whole Consumer Branch. When the officer in charge of staff is away Rita checks up on all absentees, making out a type-written report, she also keeps a weather eye batted for anyone who might be swinging the lead.

In spite of the fact that Rita is admired and respected by the 48 members of the Consumer Branch, she remains unspoiled and completely unconscious of the affection and envy she excites.

Rita has a future. What it is no one knows. Let us suppose some benefactor lifts Rita from her present environment in order to give her a "better chance". Our betting is that Rita would wither like a picked wild flower. We suspect that Rita derives much of her energy and happiness from the role she plays as an integral part of a family of 21. Vive le Quebec.

Seriously could Rita be taken internally this spring? We are so very very tired and anemic ourselves.

Mary Ewart Jukes

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CONCERNING FOOD

The Best Things in Life Are Free But Not in New York City

By JANET MARCH

"THE Sidewalks of New York" will soon not rank very high in a list of songs about unreachable places. "The Isle of Capri" is still good for a dose of incurable nostalgia—incurable for the civilian population; and I never did know where Avalon was, though I'd like to go there and pick up my heart left behind in Avalon on many a dance floor more years ago than I care to count. New York is an easier proposition as it is said that the Foreign Exchange Control Board will soon permit you to see its sidewalks accompanied by a not very large amount of money and a birth certificate.

Identical Twins

As one who has been fortunate enough to have been there recently let me report that the sidewalks are in good shape, and with prices what they are you will see more of them than in the days when you had the price of several evenings' night-club entertainment in your pocket for the spending. In the old days shopping and New York went together like identical twins, but with the shopping cut off it's surprising how much you can get for nothing in the way of entertainment and what a comfort it is not to have to scurry from shop to shop. You view the windows with a fine academic detachment when you know your admiration will go no further.

The trees in front of Radio City are doing fine. The flowers around the pools on the slanting way down to the fountain with the gold figure are lovely, and you can sit on a stone bench and watch the uniforms of the United Nations go by. The Museum of Modern Art two blocks up will give you tea under an umbrella in the garden, and when you are strengthened by it you can absorb culture till your feet hurt and then go and sit in the movies in the basement where no one will see if you take your shoes off, all for the price of one admission. The antique shops on 3rd Avenue are as full of queer and wonderful objects as ever and you can covet them at length between the thunder of the L. If you go down to the docks some of the queens of the sea are always sitting there with their peacetime names right on their bows and troops pouring on and off, which seems to take you nearer the war than most things seen on this continent.

There are still linen sales on Fifth Avenue, though heaven knows where they get their stock. Dark Armenian - looking salesmen hover near the doors. Smart women abound as always and lovely girls with their uniformed husbands are everywhere. Such a pair bounced out of a restaurant on Fifth Avenue into the spring sunshine, hippity-hopped gaily along the street towards Fifth Avenue, and then went up and down the steps leading to St. Patrick's in almost musical comedy routine before they dived, laughing, into a taxi.

The prices in restaurants seem to be up like everything else. The liquor stores are full of things unseen in these parts for many a day, but in case they lure you in to spend your pennies on sherry or other delicacies Horn and Hardatt efficiently waits to save them for you again. You can get an awful lot to eat in an Automat for fifty cents. The service is not too good in any of the restaurants. Even some of the more lordly hotels admit to linen shortages, and the Kleenex boxes stand empty in the bathrooms. The pressure for rooms is so great that you are asked to get out by three of the day you are leaving and are all too likely not to get in till about five on the day you arrive. You can't get tickets for the popular shows unless you pick them up at the last moment, and your carefully planned dinner in one of the better restaurants may turn into a fruitless wait on the pavement.

The food is wonderful if you can afford it but many places in the 40's and 50's seem to make a $4.00 dinner check look quite modest as you read the menus, and the suggested Foreign Exchange Control Board's budgeted travel system won't stand many of those. However, even in the expensive belt there are lots of places where you can dine well for a dollar or a dollar and a half—not with drinks of course. The sea food always seems extra good to an inland dweller, but it's not very much use giving a lot of recipes which call for soft shell crabs and live lobsters, at least not unless you have a better fish shop than I have. Here is a way to do shad roe which is very good. Of course, like everything else these days, you first have to catch your shad roe.

Moulded Shad Roe

1 pair of shad's roe
¾ pound of halibut
1 onion
Parsley
Thyme
Pepper
Bay leaf
Salt
1 cup of water
1/3 cup of white wine
Whites of two eggs
1 cup of cream
Pimento
2 tablespoons of butter

Skin the halibut and take out the bones, etc., and put them to cook with the onion, thyme, parsley, bay leaf, water and wine. Put the good part of the halibut through the mincer and add whites of the two eggs without beating them and season well with salt and pepper. Rub it through a sieve and add ½ of the cup of cream. Cook the shad roe in a little butter in a frying pan. Take off the skin and mash up and add to the halibut mixture, then stir in the balance of the cream. Season if you think it needs it and put into a mould in which bits of pimento have been laid. Cook for about forty-five minutes in a hot oven (400).

The sauce which goes with this dish is made by melting 3 tablespoons of butter and adding an equal quantity of flour. Strain out the halibut bones and pour on the liquid in which you cooked them. Then add the yolk of an egg mixed with ¼ cup of cream. Finally stir in a little sherry and flavor with cayenne and pour around the shad roe shape.

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MAY RICHSTONE

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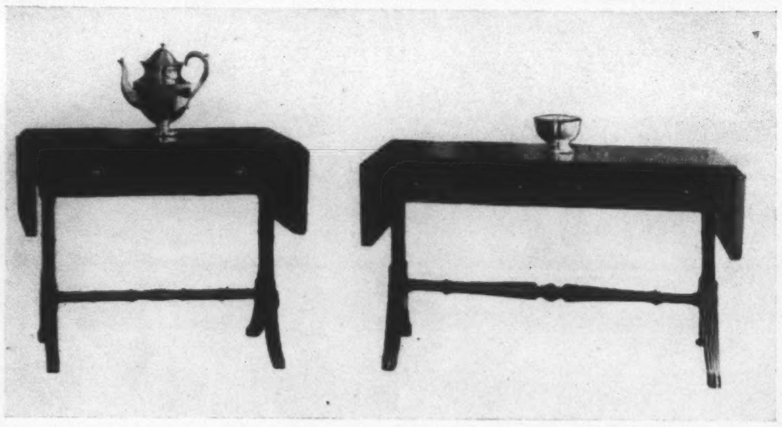

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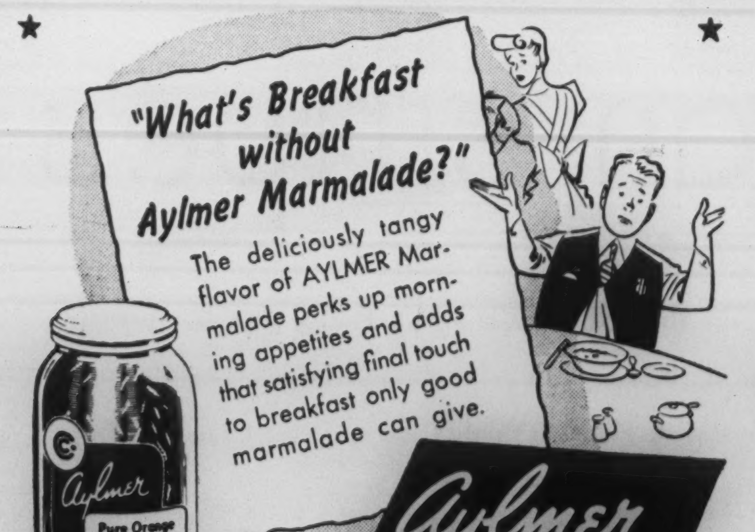
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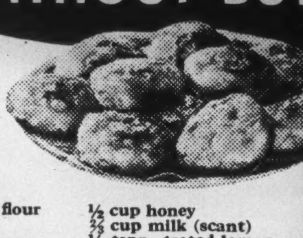

MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
1 LB NET
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

MAGIC'S HONEY BISCUITS

2 cups sifted flour
½ tspn. salt
¼ cup shortening
½ cup honey
⅔ cup milk (scant)
½ tspn. grated lemon rind, if available
3 tspns. Magic Baking Powder

Sift dry ingredients together. Cut in shortening until mixed. Combine ¼-cup honey with milk; add to first mixture. Knead on lightly floured board enough to shape into smooth ball; pat ½-inch thick. Cut with floured biscuit cutter, place on baking sheet and bake in hot oven (450°F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Mix remaining honey with lemon rind and dribble over tops of biscuits just before removing from oven. Makes 14.

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"Murder will out"

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...SO DO McCORMICK'S JERSEY CREAM SODAS

CANADA'S FAVOURITES FOR OVER 80 YEARS

Russian Emigré Looks at Old and New Russia

As told to MARY L. AKSIM

Many years have passed since thousands of Russians were forced by the Revolution to flee to other lands. They dream of Old Russia, are proud of the New.

THE year was 1917. The many-colored roofs of the southern Russian city of Vladikavkas were blistering in the heat of the summer noon. The Mohammedan priest has just shrilled from the minaret of the Mosque across the street "Allah. . . Mohammed . . . Allah. . ." A guest in our parsonage (my husband was a minister,) was droning on interminably about the spreading of the Bolshevik Revolution—but it all seemed very far away. I was busy with the last preparations for a journey which my husband was planning to make to his outlying parishes. He would be gone for three months and I would be left alone with my two sons aged three and seven and the Russian servants. The caretaker of the church came running through the garden. "The Bolsheviks have taken over the city!" At the time it didn't mean very much. There had been no shots, no rioting in the streets. In fact, everything was so much as usual that my husband left on his scheduled trip a few days later. As he drove away in the carriage his hands were folded on top of a gun instead of his favorite cane, because the mountain tribes were apt to be running wild now that the Cossack patrol no longer guarded the highways, and he had shown me how to load the big revolver in his desk. I never used that knowledge; I was never as afraid of the most determined Bolshevik as of that revolver.

For a week or so the only change in my household was the attitude of my maids. They attended political meetings almost every night and no longer addressed me as "Barina". When I gave them their wages there was no more of the old Russian "God will reward you" and the sign of the cross. But the habit of generations of serfdom was still strong on them and their duties were performed much as before. Later when the Cossack resistance was organized and the Cossacks were able for a time to drive the Bolsheviks back, the old customs were quickly revived. During more than three weeks when my home was between the Bolshevik and Cossack lines, my maids unwittingly kept me informed as to how the battle was going. When I was "Barina" I knew that the Cossacks were advancing and vice versa.

The Talkative Child

During one of the Cossack's innings, they had used the tower of our church as a gun emplacement since it commanded a view of the whole street. After the Cossacks had been driven out, I picked up all the empty shells from the tower stairs and buried them in the garden. My younger son was much impressed by this and stored the information for future reference. Came the day when a band of Bolsheviks climbed the steps to the tower to investigate. "Had a gun been fired from there?" It was a serious charge. I made no direct answer and prayed that they would not be able to understand my little boy's prattle. He was offering to show them where Mama had planted heaps of shells in the garden. They paid no attention to him.

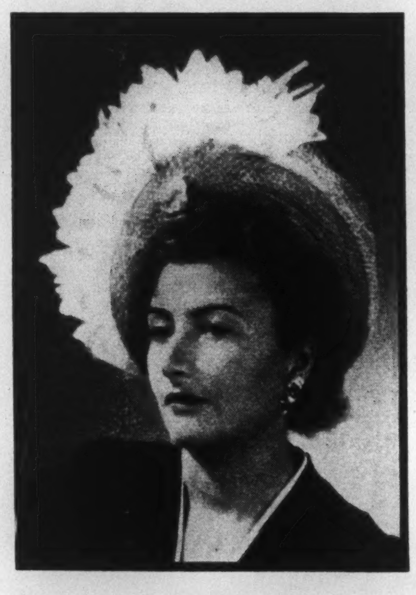
After a great deal of see-sawing, our section of the city fell to the Bolsheviks and this time they wasted no time in introducing their revolutionary system. My maids had gone and I was alone with the children in a house where no door could be locked. I could buy no bread because a priority rationing system was immediately set up—and since my husband was a minister and so out of favor with the Bolsheviks, our card was of the seventh estate—the class reserved for the aristocrats and the clergy. Since the first estate, the workers, came first and so on down the line, the system simply meant that the seventh estate didn't eat. Fortunately we had plenty of vegetables in the garden and my cellar shelves were well stocked. How often, too, in the darkness, did old Annuska, the baker's wife and a good Bolshevik, steal to my door with a basket of bread.

I was working in the garden one day when a man jumped over the wall. I saw at once that he was a Cossack officer and knew that he must be escaping from the Bolsheviks. I pointed to the doorway leading to our cellar; he disappeared. I went on digging. In about ten minutes the garden was overrun by Bolsheviks. "Had I seen a Cossack officer?" They did not find him, though. He had crawled under the potatoes in the bin. In a day or two he was able to steal away to his regiment, but he did not forget us. He sent a cousin of his (a Bolshevik!) with a present. It was a box of precious sugar.

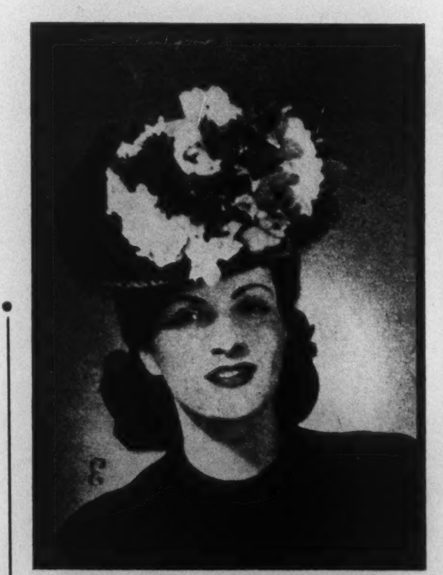
Four months, then six months had gone by and still no word from my husband. Demonstrations were growing more frequent in the city as the common man became more and more aware of his grievances; our church was ransacked and once an angry mob gathered in front of the parsonage anxious to burn, kill, slay. On that occasion we were saved by our next-door neighbor, also a Bolshevik, who stood out against the mob for us. And then one night I heard steps at the back entrance. I clung to the top railing of the staircase numb with dread—but it was my husband who had returned unharmed after many adventures. He brought the news that he had been able to make arrangements for us to leave Russia.

I have never seen Russia since. But sometimes as the old names make music in my ears—Rostov—Baku — Tagenrog — Ordzhinikidze (Vladikavkas)—I dream a dream of going back to my native land. I would talk to Ivan Kalinnikov, who pleaded with the Bolsheviks to save our home, and ask old Annuska, the baker's wife, how things were with her, and take tea with Katuska Petrova, who used to come and sit quietly in my garden in the darkest days and by her very presence comfort my failing heart. They would tell me proudly of the new Russia and we would talk of our sons—fighting in a common cause. . . .

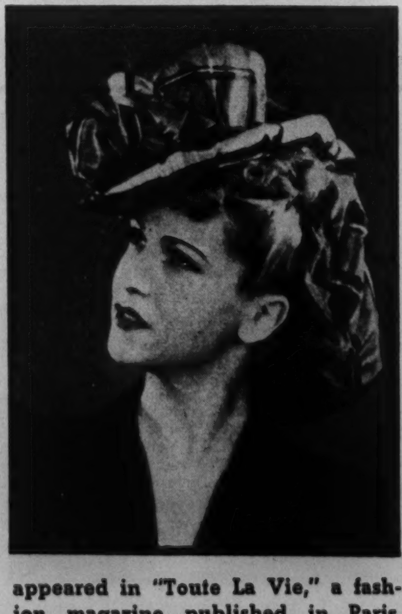
"Not joy, but sorrow ties friends together," I would say to them in the Russian idiom, and they would answer, "Pravda, (true), an old friend is better than two new ones."



Despite Nazi orders Parisiennes wear enormous hats of ingeniously con-



trived odds-and-ends. These pictures of some of the smaller models



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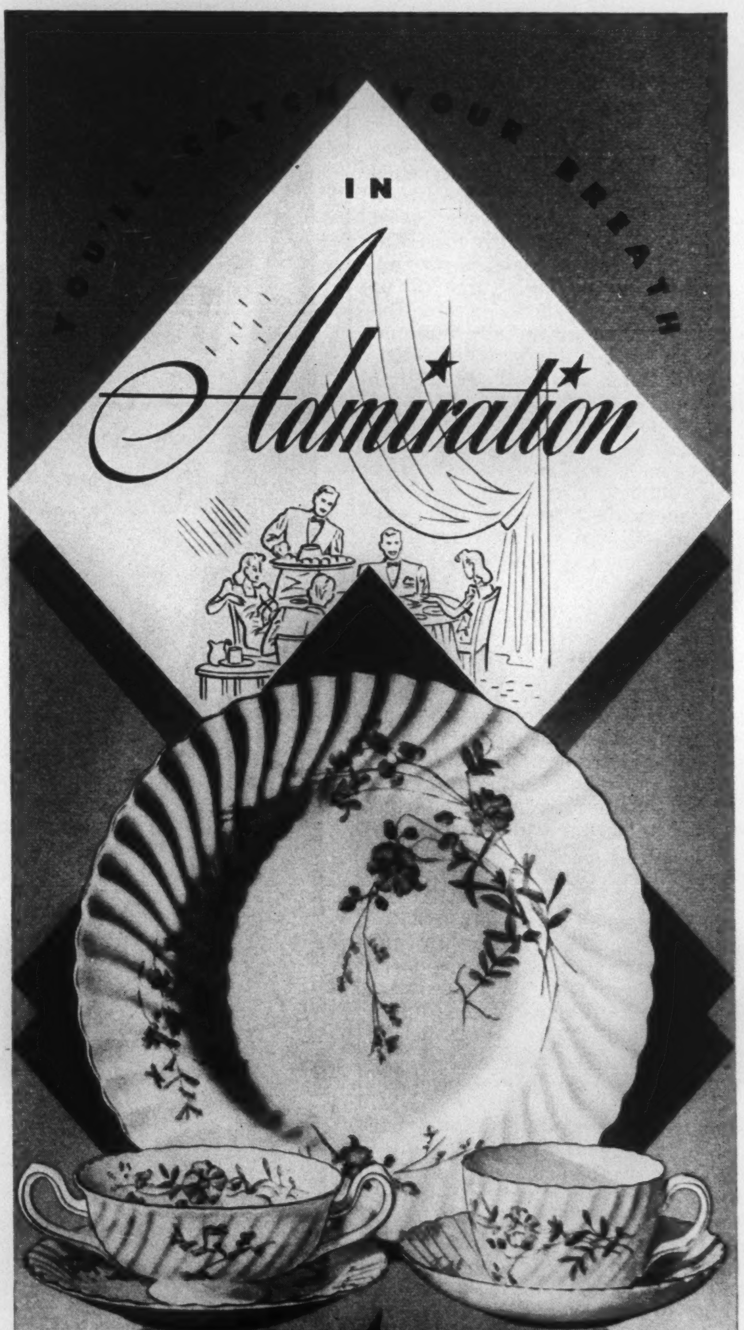

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THE OTHER PAGE

Lord Dunsany and Ledwidge Two Poets in Wartime

By SQUADRON LEADER J. O. PLUMMER

WHAT follows is but an echo, a memory. Yet I was interested in poets and poetry even then. It was May, 1916. Back from France, and my sick leave over, I reported to the reserve battalion stationed in Ebrington Barracks, Londonderry, Northern Ireland. The Adjutant detailed me to B Company. I acquainted a fellow-officer with my posting when I reached the Mess. Presently he introduced me to my Company Commander who had ambled in for tea. He was a huge, loose-limbed man, older than I by a good bit, though his manner was young, even boyish, and he wore a gold-rimmed monocle which belied his otherwise undandyish, rather untidy appearance. His name was Lord Dunsany.

Instantly I heard it a chord was struck in my memory, for I recalled that at home in Toronto there was a beautifully illustrated volume of Wonder Stories by this very man. But it wasn't that alone that aroused my interest in him as the three of us sat together over tea. From the moment he joined us he talked on and on in his rather high-pitched voice about anything and everything that came into his head, and he had some extraordinary ideas, most of them away out of line with what the average man, and particularly the average soldier, talks about. Still, he had a most engagingly frank way with him. It was a most refreshing experience to meet him, and I was intrigued with the prospect of being associated with him in B Company.

Eighteenth Baron Dunsany

In the Mess library copy of "Who's Who" I discovered that, in addition to being the author of an impressive list of plays, tales and poems, he bore the name of Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett, eighteenth Baron Dunsany, that he had married a daughter of the Earl of Jersey, Lady Beatrice Villiers, that he owned castles and properties in the counties of Meath, Kent and Radnorshire, not to mention a mansion in London on Cadogan Square, and was a member of the Carlton, Beefsteak, Garrick, Athenaeum and Kildare Street Clubs. On leaving Eton he was commissioned in the Coldstream Guards. Back home in Canada, I reflected, a man with one quarter of that impressive background would think himself no end of a swell. Yet his lordship was anything but a swell in his own estimation. As officer commanding B Company 3rd Special Reserve Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, he ruled his charges with a gentle hand. Often when the parade was drawn up ready for him to inspect it he was discovered to be missing, and one of his junior officers would have to take over. Most probably he had forgotten about the parade altogether, had taken his wife for a drive in the Rolls-Royce, or was up in the Mess discussing Eastern travel, of which he had done plenty in his day, with a crony.

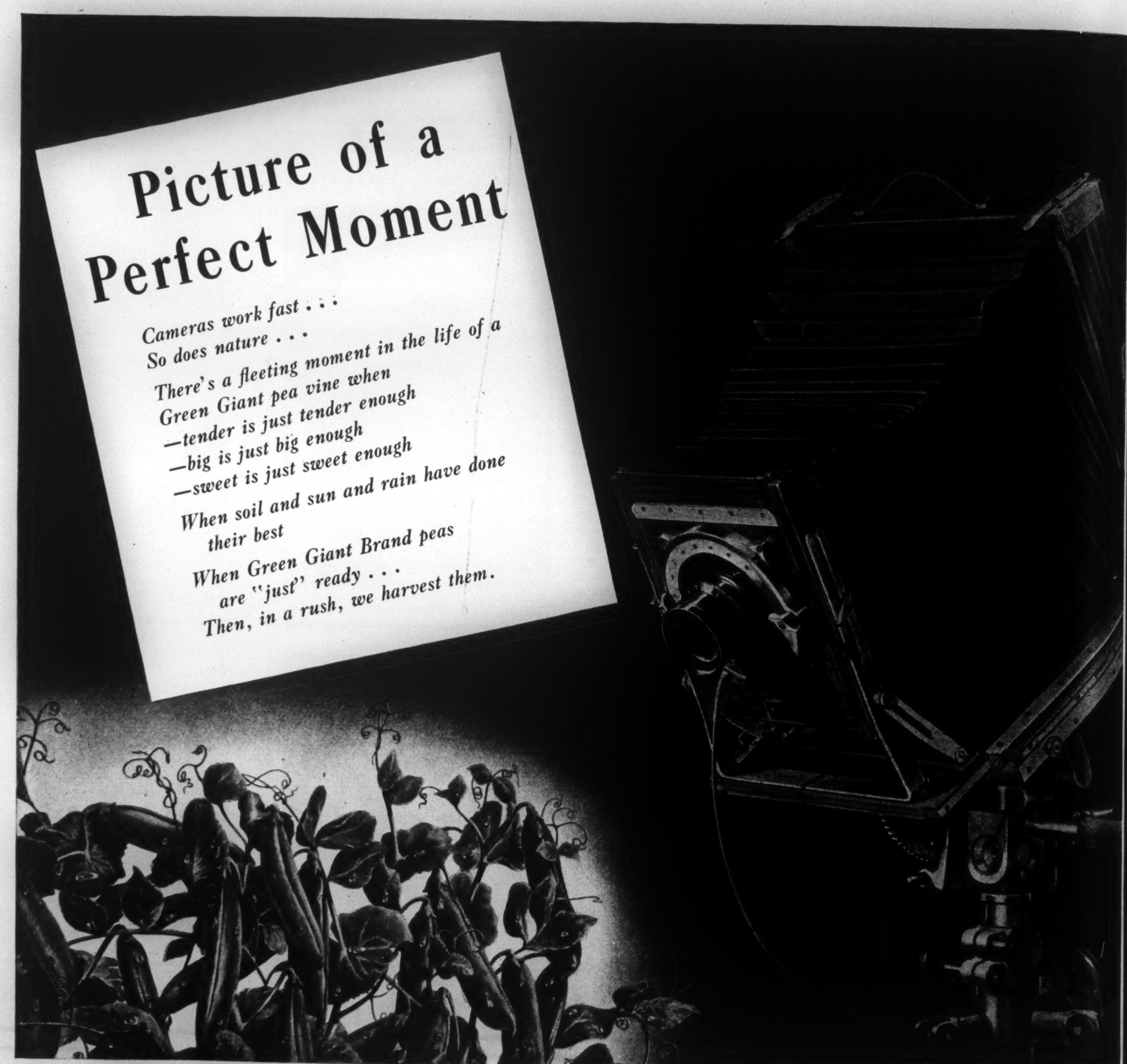
He had joined a Kitchener's Army battalion of the Inniskillings at the outbreak of war, and just before the battalion went to the front he met with a mishap at the hands of a marauding band of Sinn Feiners that all but cost him his life. Driving one day along a lonely country road with his chauffeur, the car was stopped at a barricade which had been placed across the roadway, and half a dozen Irish nationals popped their heads up and ordered him to abandon his car at the point of their rifles. This he refused to do and in no uncertain terms, as was his wont; whereupon a rebel fired at him point-blank. Luckily the bullet entered his head somewhere just under the eye-brow and lodged in the skull. It sent him to hospital, with no serious after-effects, as far as I know; but he didn't give up his car. The X-ray photographs of the wound he displayed with great gusto to all and sundry at the barracks after his return to duty.

It was a very pleasant summer, on the whole. My duties were not onerous. The weather was perfect, with lots of tennis and dances and the odd picnic or two. The girls in Derry were out for a good time, and the young officers stationed at Ebrington Barracks saw that they got it. The war, and in particular the fighting on the Somme, which was then in full swing, seemed far remote. But ever so often the posting of officers to join the 2nd Battalion in France was a grim reminder of why we were wearing khaki.

Corporal Ledwidge

The Dunsanys were a very hospitable pair. They lived in a large rented house across the lough, on the city side of it, with enough servants, including a butler, to make them very comfortable, and they were continually inviting officers from the barracks for dinner or tea. It was while dining with them one evening that I learned about one of the finest and most promising of young Irish poets, Francis Ledwidge. In the course of dinner the butler announced to my host that Corporal Ledwidge was outside and wished to see him very urgently. The author of "A Night at an Inn" left the table with a groan—not because he had been disturbed but because of the pickle he imagined Ledwidge had got himself into.

When he returned he was full of concern for his visitor who, as it turned out, had fallen foul of the service police. The offence was not serious as reckoned in terms of military law or K.R. & O., but to the soaring spirit of the young bard everything which curbed his freedom, even for the period of one day's C.B., was unbearable; and so he had come in a state of extreme agitation to his friend and mentor for assistance. It was plain to see that the sensibilities of both poets had suffered, and though I don't recall what the outcome of the incident was, I daresay the Colonel, who was a martinet in matters of discipline, would have been very much incensed had he known how the O.C. of B Company was taking it. I do know that Lord Dunsany thought very highly indeed of Ledwidge's gifts as a poet; and when Ledwidge was killed later in France, in the youthful poet's memory, he arranged for the publication of Ledwidge's work in a collected edition.



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GREAT BIG TENDER SWEET PEAS

THE OTHER PAGE

Canada's Indians Are Helping With Many Tons of Old Buffalo Bones

By FREDERIC NIVEN

The late Frederick Niven, brilliant Scottish and Canadian novelist, was a great friend of the Canadian Red Men, and has often written in "Saturday Night" of their remarkable method of recording their history.

In this article, found among his papers after his death, he describes an event which he finds worthy to be entered in the "winter-count" of his old friend Many Guns—the disinterring, in the interests of the war effort, of vast accumulations of buffalo bones in the "piskuns" where the herds of these magnificent animals used to be stampeded over a cliff to be slaughtered where they fell.

THE Blackfeet Indians of Canada are in three divisions, often called the Blackfoot Confederacy though that is not to speak with exactitude. Blackfoot Nation is better. These three divisions are named Blackfoot, Blood, Piegan, and have one tongue in common: Blackfoot.

Since the year 1877, when an agreement known as Treaty Number Seven was signed with them, the Blackfoot have lived on a reservation beside the Bow River, the Bloods on a reservation between the Pelly and St. Mary Rivers, the Piegans on one a little further west—toward the Crow's Nest Pass. (There is also a Blackfoot Reservation in Montana. The Indians there are of the Piegan portion of the nation and are known as Southern Piegans to the others.)

In 1910 the agent of the northern band (those called simply Blackfoot), father of the present one, with the Inspector of Indian Affairs at his back, arranged for the surrender of part of the reservation that lay to the south of Bow River, and by the sale of that land a community fund was originated. Later came the granting of railway rights-of-way and of rights-of-way for irrigation ditches through the reserve, which added to the fund. It amounts today to two and a half million dollars. This does not mean an affluent existence for the Indians there, but the accruing revenue aids toward an existence free from the extreme poverty and hardship that may be seen on many other reserves. Out of the income from the invested funds only one-fifth goes to the individual members of the tribe; four-fifths go to the upkeep of the fine hospital built by the fund, to the maintenance of its staff, and of those directing the farming activities of the reservation, the purchase and upkeep of threshing outfits and so forth. The disposal of the interest has, of course, their own though it be, to be checked at Ottawa, these people being still wards of the government.

They are "doing their bit" in the present stress. The news of the bombing of London horrified them and at a general meeting it was decided to send a sum of money specially to help the bombed-out children there; the sum voted amounted to a dollar a head from the band.

I have not the statistics of enlistments in army service of Indians in Canada but here I would tell what these Blackfeet are doing otherwise. Last year (May 15 to be exact) the agent suggested to his wards that they should salvage rubber and out of their fund pay the salvaging individuals something for what they brought in, for whether they went out in motor-cars or wagons they would have expenses at the work. Twenty cents for any old tire and one cent per pound for all other kinds of rubber were the sums agreed upon.

On visits to their Cree friends up at Hobbema, northward, and to their relatives southward, the Bloods and the Piegans in Southern Alberta and the other Piegans in Montana, they had, in passing, observed discarded junk of cars by roadsides and in the bottoms of coulées here and there. They went out to collect that junk. By June fifteenth they had delivered sixteen thousand pounds of rubber to the collector of salvage at Calgary. The amount of scrap-iron, gathered by the Indians and the agency staff together, toward helping to make guns to defeat the Barbarians of the New Disorder, amounted to two hundred tons.

And here we come to the overlapping of past and present: Long ago, before the Indians had horses and also even after they had them, they used to stampede herds of buffalo over cliffs or cut-banks and at the bases of these, killing the ones not already killed by the fall, gralloch and dismember all. *Piskuns* they call these places; the white men call them "jumping-pounds".

When word went round that bones as well as rubber would help to defeat the world's public enemies, my old friend Many Guns—who remembers when the buffalo used to roam the plains—remarked to the agent that there must still be heaps of bones in the *piskuns*. Many of these are not on the present Indian lands, the Indian reserves, so the agent, Mr. Gooderham, on behalf of his wards, interviewed those on whose grounds they are. The result was that after the great rubber drive was over Indians went out to these places where their forefathers used to slaughter buffalo for pemmican and robes, tepee coverings, awls, needles, and what-have-you with which the buffalo provided them. Instead of a gold-rush there was a bone-rush.

Off they went to the bases of the ancient *piskuns*, down they dug and found the bones at a depth of from two to five feet. They have delivered to the local representative of an international bone plant in North Dakota (at ten dollars a ton for their labor) a hundred and twenty-five tons of these disinterred buffalo bones.

It must all seem very remarkable to Many Guns. He recalls, as I told you, the days when the Blackfeet still hunted the buffalo—the days before they became so poor that they had to snare gophers. He keeps a "winter-count" (as a register of passing events, in symbolic colors and pictograph, is called) and on it there is an entry recording the year in which for the first time no buffalo were seen on the prairies—all gone. He remembers the years that followed when the Indians went to and from on the plains in their wagons searching for buffalo bones to sell to white men—who wanted them for carbon works where the fresher ones were charred for use in sugar refineries and the old weather-worn ones were ground down for fertilizer.

Again a buffalo hunt is on—the hunt for buffalo bones. As the year 1943 drew to an end and Many Guns sat down to ponder on its outstanding events worthy to be entered in his winter-count he must no doubt have considered that mention should be made of these old bones in the *piskuns*, salvaged, like the more recent scrap-iron and rubber, to aid in the fight against the new barbarism.

IF I STAND STILL

IF I stand unaccountably still
In the dark street
Tilting my head to look at the sky,
It is not fear of death
That makes me stare at the stars
As if for the last time.

Come with me, love,
To a treeless hill-top,
And I will tell you my fears.

See those two *pseudo* stars, white and green,
Passing smoothly among the planets?
It is this work of our own hands
That fills me with misgiving.
Soon these false lamps will move
In gleaming constellations,
Mocking the moon, dimming the distant stars.

O, let us stand here all night long
Watching the sky that the shepherds watched,
Storing our memory with star-light.

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN

Scenes of jubilation were reported from Rome as its citizens welcomed Allied deliverance. This flower-bedecked British Tommy seems to be doing a little celebrating on his own.

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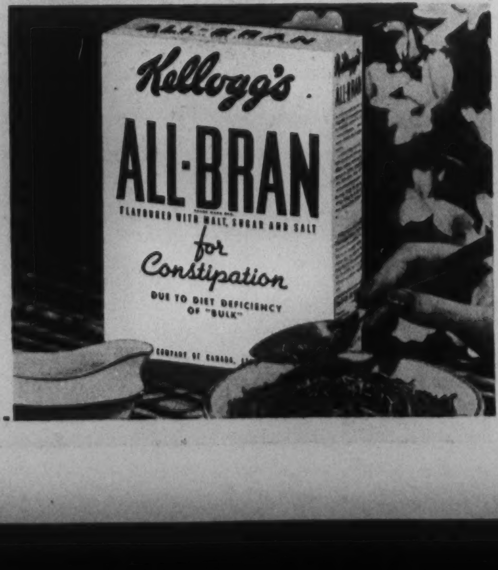
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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 10, 1944

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Are First Things First With Currency Plan?

By G. A. WOODHOUSE

Although its proponents, including Lord Keynes, don't agree, critics of the currency plan say that it puts the cart before the horse. Mr. Woodhouse agrees with this and says that any international currency plans must be based on political considerations.

London.

IF THE British Parliament and people had not been told that it is impossible to dissever currency from economics and economics from politics, the debate on the international currency proposals would have received far less attention. For to talk of international currency is to talk above ordinary heads, but politics is a quick and profound issue, commanding everyone's head and heart.

It is not unlikely that one reason why the critics of the currency proposals have fixed on the isolation of this question from the broader and deeper problems of economics and politics is that the critics know very little of the technical matter that currency is and are more at home in the ringing plains of political economy. But it would be ungenerous to attribute the body of opinion opposed to the currency plan altogether to ignorance. There is a good deal to be said against the plan as a currency plan, and there is something to be said against the neglect of the economics of which it will be a part, and of the politics in which alone economics can operate.

First, as to the currency matter.

Leading the economists' antagonism is Mr. Paul Einzig, a distinguished name in economics and a specialist in currency. He holds the view that the plan involves a *de facto* return to the gold standard, with an altogether new stringency, since Britain could not by herself modify the relationship of sterling to gold, but must wait on the agreement of other signatories. This is a difficult business, and it is likely that before the British Government (which, in its own words, would be "vehemently" opposed to a return to the gold standard) signed on the dotted line it would require at least the degree of freedom to modify the gold parity that it possessed in the days of the "Norman Standard".

Yet two things must be said about this. The first is that nationalism and internationalism do not mix, and that to modify an international scheme so as to permit the exercise of nationalism is virtually to deny internationalism. The second is that it is pure assumption to argue that in the circumstances in which Britain would desire an adjustment of the gold-sterling relationship the other signatories would be ill-disposed to allow it. It could be so, but it would be so only in circumstances in which internationalism was so far destroyed that the loss of the currency scheme would be one of the least of the world's ills.

The second main line of criticism, and the one that is most popular, is the "cart before the horse" line. Lord Keynes has been at pains to make the obvious point that you must start with something. He has gone further, saying "There was a logical reason for dealing with the monetary proposals first. It was extraordinarily difficult to frame any proposals about tariffs if countries were absolutely free to alter the value of their currencies without agreement as to the comparative depreciation".

He went on to speak of the need for a "firm ground" on money, and asserted that the monetary scheme provided the firm foundations on which other schemes could be built. He saw no reason why the monetary

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Increasing pressure by Red Armies along the Eastern front may be expected to coincide with the Allied invasion from the west. Meanwhile the Russians have been making good use of the past six-week lull in fighting by bringing up great quantities of equipment like these tanks, seen here on the way to the front, and long-range heavy field guns (below).

Re-enforcements have been given intensive training. In the photo below Russian recruits learn how to throw themselves on the ground and dig in.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Export Trade Concerns Us All

By P. M. RICHARDS

IF there are still some Canadians who think that Canada's export trade is exclusively the concern of businessmen—or, at most, that of businessmen and the government—it is surely time they considered a few simple facts. The basic one is this: Nationally and provincially we are undertaking vast new social obligations in respect of education, national health, hospitalization, war and old age pensions, employment maintenance and insurance, etc., without any assurance that we shall have the necessary amount of national income. We are going to need a lot of income, just how much we don't know yet, but certainly much more than in prewar years. If we don't get it we shan't be able to meet our obligations and we'll quickly find ourselves in trouble—not only the businessmen but all of us.

Now, a large part of our national income is normally derived from the production, in much larger quantities than we can possibly consume ourselves, of a limited range of products — wheat and other agricultural products, lumber, minerals, pulp and paper, fish—and the sale of the surplus to overseas buyers. And, as a result of war requirements, we now have the capacity to produce far more manufactured goods than we ourselves can use, and if we're to have employment in, and adequate income from, these plants, we shall likewise have to sell a large surplus production abroad. Thus our ability to raise the required national income depends very largely upon the ability and willingness of foreign markets to take and pay for our surplus products, and only in part upon our own efforts in production.

We Work for Foreign Buyers

The crucial point is this: that when we sell our products abroad we are not our own masters but the servants of the foreign buyers, and these buyers are not subject to our governmental controls and regulations nor to our taxes imposed to support our social security undertakings. They are not interested in our Canadian standards of living, but only in the price and quality of our goods in comparison with the goods available from other suppliers. If lower prices are to be had elsewhere, they'll buy elsewhere.

We can do all the social planning we like, make wage scales and taxes as high and working hours as few as we like, but the answer to the question of whether our plans will work still does not lie in our own hands but in those of the foreign consumers to whom we must sell our goods. This is the vital fact we must not forget for a moment. It does not, of course, rule out social planning—other progressive nations are planning social security benefits too—but it does mean that our planning must be governed by the over-riding necessity of keeping the production costs and sales prices of our export goods low enough to enable us to compete successfully with other suppliers. Unpleasant but ineluctable.

Canada depends on export trade to a greater extent than any other nation except Britain; we simply cannot do without it if we are not willing to reduce our standard of living to something approximating that of a peasant people. It follows, then, that all of us—not only the exporters and the government—are interested parties in the task of keeping production costs and prices within competitive limits. Labor is as vitally concerned as the manager or provider of capital; all experience shows that the working man benefits more from constant employment at wages the traffic will stand than from partial employment at high rates for the hours worked. Given "full" employment, society can adjust itself to the facts of the case; in particular it is in a position to determine how much, in living standards, it is willing to pay for "social security". Without high employment, the system breaks down and we revert to the conditions of the nineteen-thirties.

Pressure Groups, or Co-operation?

After the war we can continue to do as we are doing now, that is to organize ourselves into pressure groups to obtain a larger share of the national income for our individual group (which means only the redividing of an insufficient national income), or we can adopt another and surely a more logical aim, that of increasing the national income so that there shall be enough for all. This is probably not so visionary as it sounds. We ought to be successful if we apply ourselves to it with at least a good measure of the same unity of purpose we have shown in wartime.

To do well in the postwar world, we Canadians, looking to export markets, must not only keep our costs of production from going too high but we must also do what we can to contribute to the ability of other nations to buy from us. For instance, Canada might be very unwise to attempt to go into the world shipping trade on a large scale after the war, if doing so would do serious harm to Britain. Earnings from her merchant shipping have long been an important item in Britain's national income, and she already faces serious new competition from the war-created merchant ships of the United States. We are going to need the British market and must endeavor to make our postwar trade complementary to Britain's rather than competitive, so that Britain may be economically able to take our goods. For our own good, this principle should apply also in our trade with other countries, more particularly those of the British Empire. Subordination is not indicated, but rather co-operation and co-ordination.

This is rather contrary to our old notions of "individualism" in national effort and policy — the "economic nationalism" that was the guiding principle of the depression thirties—but we have surely gained in wisdom since then. If we have, this is the time to show it.

(*Continued from Page* 38)

scheme could be assisted by full knowledge on these other matters.

This is not like Lord Keynes. It is a sophistry to say that a money agreement can be determined in vacuo, or to say that it constitutes a firm ground for an economic scheme without saying also that economic agreement is the only ground on which a money plan can be built, and it is blindness to ignore the fact that neither money nor economic agreements can have any validity outside a harmonious political context. The very fact that it was easier to deal with the money question first is a measure of the error, for the money question is easy precisely because it is capable of laboratory consideration, a futility in which the doctors blind themselves to everything about their patient except the appendage that immediately concerns them.

Order of Importance

The truth of the matter is, as the *Economist* has pointed out, that "Politics, economics, finance is the order of precedence, and it is a basic fact, and an uncomfortable one, that the order of precedence in time must be consistent with the order of precedence in importance. The cart has been put before the horse. The Government itself has shown that it knows this, for it has not given any agreement to the currency scheme, and it has not done so because there is no political agreement on it between the nations, and because there is no economic policy yet forged to contain it."

Perhaps it is thought that agreement on the currency business will set an example, and lead to agreements in economics and politics such as will sustain the currency plan. But that is surely going too far in conjecture.

What could break the plan? Any change in Government opinion, or any change in Government could break it. But if there were a political continuity from which an economic policy and a consequent currency policy, proceeded — then our plan would endure. In reality, this fervent discussion about currency is largely a waste of good time. It may be amusing, but it is worthless, to attempt to decide a conclusion before the premises are known.

It seems to be in the mind of Lord Keynes that we know so much about what our political agreements and economic agreements will be after the war that we can safely assume them and get down to brass tacks about currency. The very evident fact that this sanguine view is not shared by the people at large is not perhaps to be regretted. It is no bad thing to know that they know that postwar international political relations are going to have to be forged by a combination of aspiration and determination such as Britain has previously been acquainted with only under the iron compulsions of war.

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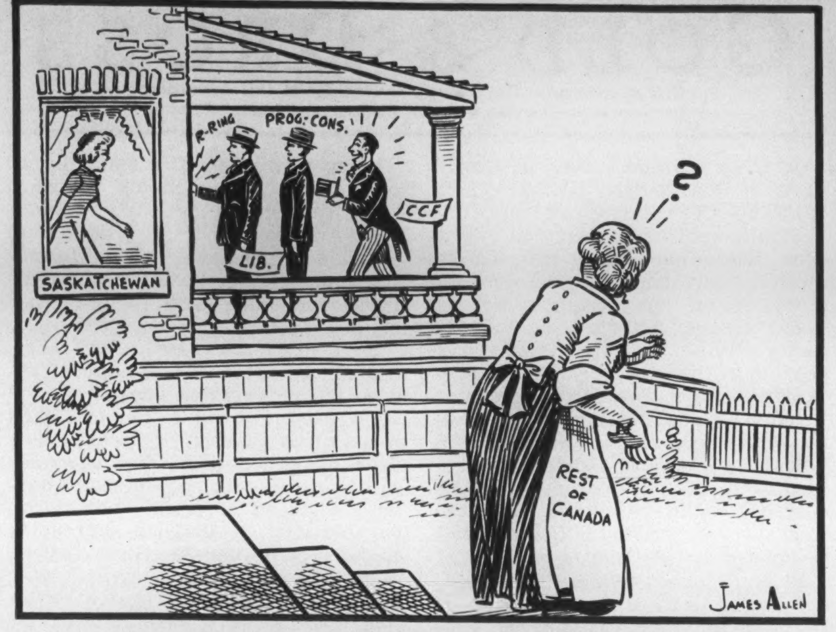

Will She Choose One of the Old Stand-Bys or the New Suitor?

NEWS OF THE MINES

Labor Situation is Increasingly Grave for Mining Companies

By JOHN M. GRANT

AS OTTAWA announces new moves to scrape army and manpower reserves from the barrel bottom, the labor situation as far as the mines are concerned has become very serious. For the past couple of months it has been growing steadily worse and today the problem is as complex as at any time since the outbreak of war. Both base metal as well as the gold mining operations have had to reduce production and further cuts in dividends are not unlikely. The present unsatisfactory picture follows on the return of men to agricultural pursuits and further enlistments in the armed services. While in recent months Selective Service officials have been sending some men to the mines they have in the main proved physically unsuited for the work.

•

An increased demand for the armed forces, along with the new series of munition and landing barge orders, has undoubtedly precipitated the tightest labor situation of the war and Ontario is one of the hardest-hit provinces. Some help for the base metal industry has been promised but the greatest drawback is that the men sent are mostly unfit for such an occupation. R. R. Basserman, manager of Sladen Malartic Mines, has been granted leave of absence to work with the Dominion government in trying to obtain sufficient supplies of labor for the base metal mines, and the first phase of the undertaking will be a cross-Canada trip to ascertain the requirements of the base metal operators.

•

A further reflection of the lack of efficient labor is anticipated in the second quarter earnings of the base metal companies. At the present time International Nickel is about 1,500 men short, nearly half of these having recently returned to the land. At the Sherritt Gordon Mines the crew recently dropped from 590 to 460. While the situation in Quebec has been better than in other provinces, mines there, however, are now feeling the pinch and are worse off for labor than at any time since war commenced. Normetal is reported to need men badly and Noranda also experiencing difficulties which may mean the stoppage of all work on the new lower-level areas.

•

Such major gold producers as Hollinger, Dome and Lake Shore have not been reporting earnings sufficient to meet dividend requirements despite the considerable reduction from pre-war years. Hollinger, in fact, where tonnage has been cut in half, has reduced its second-quarter payment this year to 10 cents from the 16 cents in the first quarter. Results generally at Canada's largest gold producers demonstrate the tight labor supply. Lamaque, Quebec's largest straight gold producer, now has less than 300 men as compared with a normal crew of 800 and it is only to the fact that development work was very well advanced and the opening up of large-tonnage orebodies, that milling operations have been maintained.

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The Vancouver Board of Trade recently petitioned Ottawa for additional men for the gold and base metal mines of British Columbia. While realizing the extreme pressure of demand arising from labor shortage all over Canada it considers that special emphasis should be placed upon the need for men to maintain British Columbia mines in at least partial operation. The letter stresses that the future of mining there is in jeopardy and the mining industry will be unable to play its part in postwar rehabilitation unless proven mines still operating are able to remain as a nucleus for postwar mining development.

•

Omega Gold Mines on May 27 was presented with the Ryan Trophy of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy for the best safety record in Canadian metal mining. The presentation was made by Hon. Charles Daley, Ontario Minister of Labor who emphasized the importance of accident prevention today

(*Continued on Page* 43)

WILL THE STARS REVEAL YOUR FUTURE?

No! . . . . Astrology, the ancient art of divining the fate and future of human beings from the positions of the stars, became an exploded theory, decades ago. Man cannot foresee what will happen to him or to his family tomorrow, a year from today, or over a period of many years. But he can take advantage of a modern, intelligent method of protection. That method is insurance . . . the friend of the poorest man, the richest firm.

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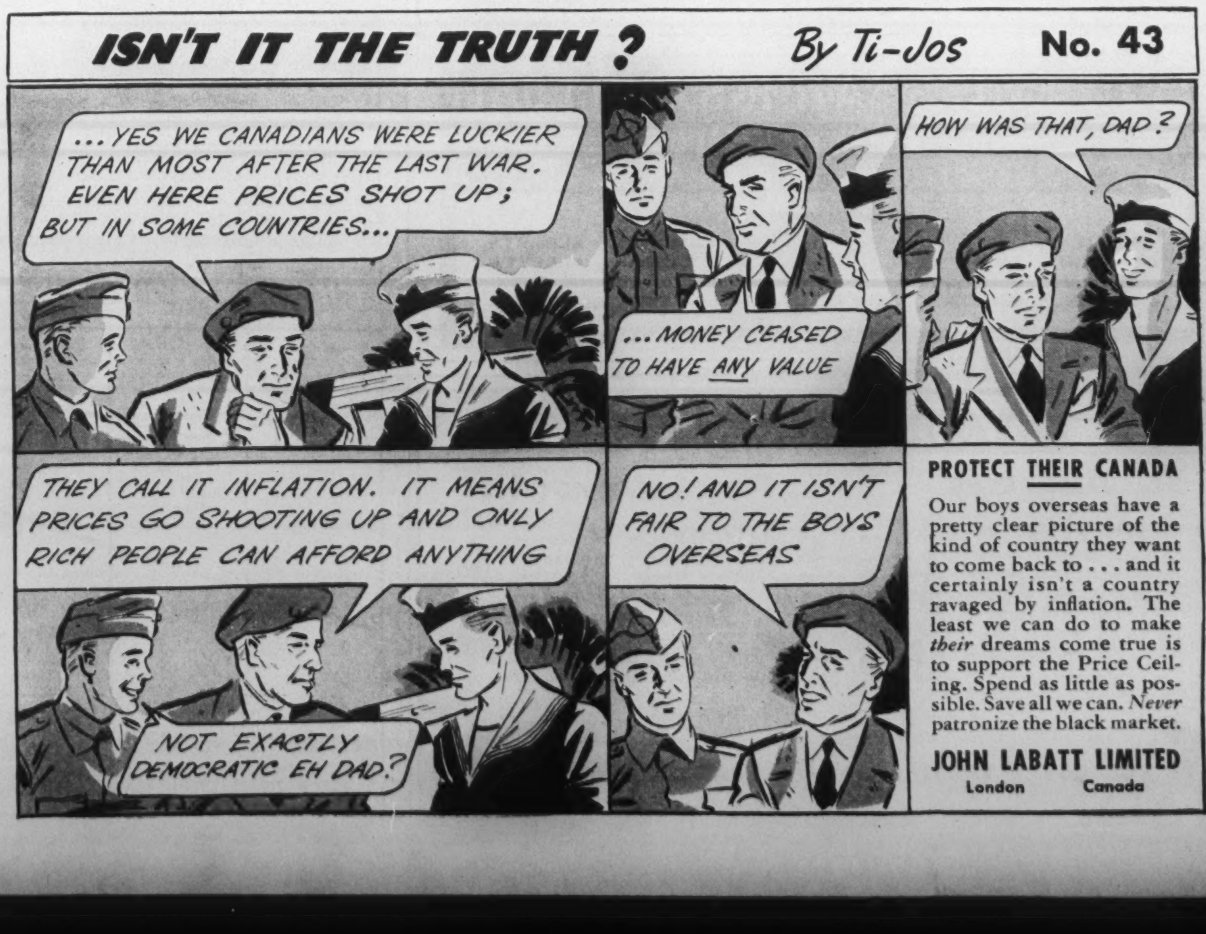
ISN'T IT THE TRUTH ?
By Ti-Jos
No. 43
...YES WE CANADIANS WERE LUCKIER THAN MOST AFTER THE LAST WAR. EVEN HERE PRICES SHOT UP; BUT IN SOME COUNTRIES...
...MONEY CEASED TO HAVE ANY VALUE
HOW WAS THAT, DAD?
THEY CALL IT INFLATION. IT MEANS PRICES GO SHOOTING UP AND ONLY RICH PEOPLE CAN AFFORD ANYTHING
NOT EXACTLY DEMOCRATIC EH DAD?
NO! AND IT ISN'T FAIR TO THE BOYS OVERSEAS

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St. Andrews New Brunswick

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Full Particulars from
THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, MONTREAL, CANADA

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

R. L. C., Portage la Prairie, Man.—If it is PORCUPINE GOLD REEF MINING CO. shares you hold, this company sold its property to Porcupine Reef Gold Mines for 450,000 shares, equivalent to three new for 20 old shares, but these have not yet been released from escrow. A diamond drilling campaign is now proceeding at the property with finances provided by Broulan Porcupine through stock options. Vein material has been secured in three drill holes in a length of 200 feet and the likelihood is suggested of an ore occurrence being disclosed. If the work proves successful the ore will be treated in the Broulan mill.

W. H. G., Fort William, Ont.—Present indications are that earnings of DRYDEN PAPER CO. for the current fiscal year will be somewhere near the 53 cents earned for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1943. This compared with $1.07 for the year ended in 1942. This decline was not due to falling off in demand but to a large labor turnover which reduced the general efficiency and average unit output, under conditions common to so many industries which do not enjoy wartime priorities. The company faces the need for large postwar expenditures to modernize machinery and other equipment, and this is likely to require careful conservation of its financial resources. Volume of production continues large.

E. S., Elmira, Ont.—I would suggest you communicate with the Premier Trust Company, 19 Richmond St. West, Toronto, as to the procedure to follow for the transfer of yor shares. Assets of FERNLAND GOLD MINES were acquired by AMALGAMATED LARDER MINES on a share exchange basis of one new for ten old and the former company has surrendered its charter. The new organization holds in all over 50 claims extending eastward from the Omega boundary towards Kerr-Addison, and in addition to Fernland, includes the former Cheminis, Barber-Larder and Sarcee properties along with certain other claims.

S. C. K., Montreal, Que.—Yes, SIMPSONS LTD. is continuing to reduce the outstanding arrears on the 6½% preferred stock. For the third consecutive quarter, a special dividend of $2 per share has been declared along with the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ per share, payable Aug. 1, 1944, to shareholders of record June 30. Giving effect to the latest payment, arrears will amount to $11.62½ per share. In the year 1942, arrears were reduced by $5 per share and so far in the current year by $6 per share.

M. S., Milbrook, Ont. — Yes, the postwar prospects for BROCK GOLD MINES appear interesting. A shaft has been sunk to 600 feet and four levels established, but while gold values were encountered in underground work no definite oreshoots were disclosed. Conditions are regarded as favorable for the opening up of commercial deposits in further work. The property, which consists of 323 acres, adjoins Upper Canada Mines on the west. Of the authorized capital of 3,000,000 shares, 2,461,005 are issued and the company has current liabilities of over $43,000, the bulk of which is a loan from Upper Canada Mines.

R. L. B., Renfrew, Ont.—Yes, CHATEAU-GAI WINES LTD. is having considerable trouble over labor and supplies, but I don't think this is sufficient reason for selling. The company's net of 38 cents per common share for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1944, was the best since 1940,

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Proverbs: Chap. 27, Verse 1

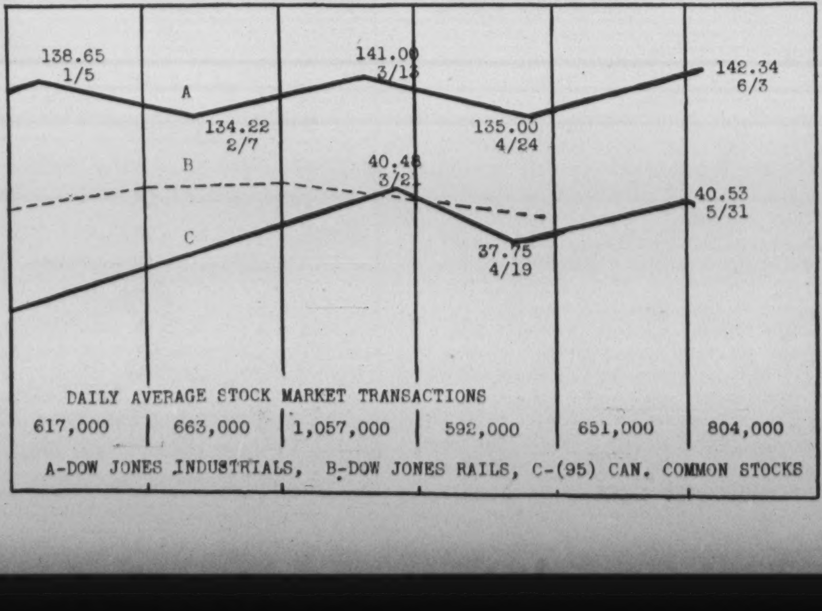
BY HARUSPEX

Common stocks on the New York markets, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July, 1943, and are now in cyclical decline. For discussion of the SHORT TERM outlook, see below.

At the current writing the Dow-Jones industrial average, in terms of closing prices, has moved decisively, or by more than a fraction, above its March, 1943, rally peak **but the rail average at this writing has not yet confirmed this strength by closing at or above 41.49,** which figure would thereby indicate decisive penetration of its March rally peak. As stated last week, ability of both averages to effect decisive breakthroughs of their March levels would suggest an extension of the move, possibly running over two to three weeks, with the 45/47 area the objective for the rails, the 1943 peak of 145/146 an objective for the industrials.

A phenomenon of the current market is the repetition of a volume sequence witnessed at the 1943 peaks. It will be recalled that in May 1943, when the market was not far from its yearly peak, daily volume ran as high as 2,810,000 shares but then started dwindling down—representing a subsidence of speculation—to the July peak of 1,680,000 shares. Correspondingly, at the March, 1944 rally peaks daily volume totalled as high as 1,692,000 shares whereas, to the present occasion, peak volume on a plus day has been 1,183,000 shares. This showing is not normally a favorable indication when the averages are working around former tops and, unless some immediate pick up in volume is to be witnessed, maybe a first augury, at this time, of the wind's true direction.

Regardless of how much strength the short-term movement may display over the one to several weeks ahead, stocks, from a standpoint of either the economic or technical approach, do not appear attractive purchases. Accordingly, price strength, such as is currently being witnessed and, as may still lie ahead, should be regarded, in our opinion, as an opportunity to place cash reserves in portfolios.


DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

PLAN AHEAD

The government of Canada has announced plans to finance much of the war expenditure out of current revenue. War taxes of various sorts are being imposed. To meet them the first step is to save systematically. Open an account with this Corporation and be ready when the government calls.

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CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $61,000,000

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preference Dividends Nos. 58-59

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar and sixty-two and one-half cents ($1.62½) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Six and one-half per cent (6½%) Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company and a Special Dividend of Two dollars ($2.00) per share on such shares, have been declared payable August 1, 1944 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on June 30, 1944. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, June 2, 1944

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 64

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending June 30th, 1944, payable by cheque dated July 15th, 1944, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1944. Such cheques will be mailed on July 14th, 1944, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
June 2nd, 1944.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of Two Dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th of July, 1944 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd of June, 1944.

G. H. Rogers,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 25, 1944.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1st JULY, 1944

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager.

1st June, 1944.

The B. Greening Wire Company LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 27

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on May 29th, 1944 a dividend of Fifteen cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable July 3rd, 1944 to shareholders of record June 1st, 1944.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., May 31st, 1944.

when 42 cents per share was shown. For the 1943 fiscal year, net was 23 cents per share and two years ago 24 cents. While sales in the latest year showed a reduction as the result of the company operating under the Government curtailing order for the first full year, the company was able to more than offset this through economies effected in operating costs so that operating profit was up from $111,510 to $118,479. Moreover, depreciation was reduced from $27,112 to $25,425 and tax provision from $40,823 to $33,658. As a consequence of the improved earnings the company has declared a dividend of 25 cents per share, payable June 12, 1944, the first payment since the 25 cents paid on June 12, 1941. Financial position showed considerable improvement. The bank loan of $99,500 was paid off and net working capital increased from $674,111 to $731,300.

A. G. B., London, Ont.—MECCA GOLD MINES surrendered its charter about seven years ago and shareholders received one share of LAKMAN GOLD MINES for each five held. Lakman in turn surrendered its charter the following year with shareholders receiving one share of BIG MASTER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES plus three pooled shares of Tiblemont Siscoes for each four Lakman shares. Then in 1940 assets of Big Master were sold to KENWEST GOLD MINES on a basis of one for three old shares. Kenwest has a 125-ton mill on the property, but operations were closed down in June, 1943, owing to wartime operating difficulties.

A. S. T., Saint John, N.B.—I don't know about the future, but profits of NORTH STAR OIL LTD. for 1943 showed considerable improvement over 1942, with net profit the best reported by the company since 1930. Another feature was the improvement in net working capital, which at the end of 1943 was more than 3 times that at the end of 1942, despite a further reduction in funded debt. Operating profit of $598,060 was up from $507,463 the preceding year, and, after all charges, including provision of $130,000 for estimated income and excess profits taxes, net profit of $187,997 was up from $111,675 in 1942. Net was equal to 94 cents a share on 7% preference stock of $5 par compared with 56 cents a share for 1942. Dividends are in arrears 35 cents a share on the senior stock, and, allowing for a year's dividend on the preferred, the balance of profit was equal to 59 cents a share on the common contrasted with 21 cents the year previous.

W. R. A., Winnipeg, Man.—While NUMAQUE MINING CO. has not reported any activity since the outbreak of war, it still holds a group of 16 claims in Bourlamaque township, adjoining northeast of Sigma Mines. Upwards of 60 diamond drill holes were put down several years ago but without ore success and it was then decided to await developments on neighboring properties before carrying out further exploration. At last report the company had some cash in its treasury as well as a share interest in Camp Bird Mines and Tiblemont Consolidated Mines. Both these properties will be further tested when conditions permit.

A. S. L., Bradhood, Ont.—All work was suspended by BOUSCADILLAC GOLD MINES about seven years ago, but the property in Bousquet township, Quebec, is still retained. A shaft was sunk, four levels established and some encouraging values obtained in underground work. The company, however, is marking time pending developments of interest on neighboring properties. Last summer the company reported over $46,000 cash, $82,696 investments at book value, $68 accounts receivable, against $551 current liabilities.

WESTERN GROCERS
LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:

On the Preference Shares, 1¾% ($1.75) for the current quarter;

On the Common Shares, 75c per share;

payable July 15th, 1944, to shareholders of record June 15th, 1944.

By order of the Board.

W. P. RILEY,
President.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION
LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1944, payable on July 15th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1944.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. W. ADAM,
Secretary.

Canadian Canners Limited

PROSPECTS for better-than-average crops this season add to the current outlook for Canadian Canners Limited—the largest canning company in the British Empire. Despite labor shortages and difficulties of operation under wartime conditions, Canadian Canners has made considerable progress in recent years. In addition to the regular canning business, the company operates a frozen food department and last year installed new equipment for general expansion and dehydration operations. In the 1943-1944 fiscal year five dehydration plants were operated, three for government account and two for commercial purposes. Products are marketed under well known trade names in world markets and of late the demand has been in excess of the supply.

Transportation problems have had an adverse effect on the export business, but this is temporary and relief from the shipping situation will restore these markets and compensate for any falling off in other markets. Discussions are now taking place for expanding trade among the nations of the world as a means of continued prosperity in the postwar period. The Dominion is a large producer of food which will be in demand to feed populations for which it is necessary to import food and Canadian agricultural products and those of Canadian Canners should experience a broadening market.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended February 29, 1944, including the refundable portion of the excess profits tax, of $1,062,722 closely approximated that of $1,072,466 for the previous year and was an increase from $257,444 for the year ended February 28, 1939. First preference and second preference shares participate in dividends paid on the common, and both are convertible into common. Allowing for the maximum participation of the first preferred, which has been paid for years, net profit on the combined second preferred and common shares outstanding was equal to $1.69 per share for 1943-1944 and to $1.71 per share for 1942-1943. The former figure includes 47c per share refundable tax, and the latter 41c per share. The company's Standard Base of profits under the Excess Profits Tax Act has been determined and the retained net for the past two years shows a good coverage over the current dividend rate of 80c per share, including participating dividends, on the second preferred and 50c a share on the common.

Although the company has made material expenditures in the expansion and improvements to plant, in the reduction of funded debt and in the redemption of preferred shares outstanding, there has been a consistent improvement in the liquid position. Net working capital at February 29, 1944, of $7,079,211 was an increase from $6,780,221 at February 28, 1943, and from $4,778,076 at February 28, 1939. In the period 1939-1944 funded debt was reduced from $3,140,000 to $2,420,000, and second preference shares outstanding reduced from 363,732 to 354,910 shares, with reserve for redemption of preferred stock amounting to $602,755 at February 29, 1944. Gross book value of fixed assets increased from $13,320,414 to $14,797,740. Cash at the end of the last fiscal year amounted to $842,367 and investments in government bonds to $1,075,000.

Outstanding capital at February 29, 1944, consisted of 190,877 shares of 5% cumulative convertible participating preference stock of $20 par value, 354,910 shares of participating convertible second preference stock of no par value and 137,748 common shares of no par value. The first preference stock participates in dividends, over and above the regular fixed rate of $1, to a maximum amount of 20c a share annually, is convertible share for share into common and callable on 60 days' notice at $23 per share. The second preference stock has preference to a non-cumulative annual dividend of 60c per share, participates with the common to a maximum of $1 a share, and is callable on 60 days' notice at $20 per share. Common stock is entitled to a dividend of 25c per share for each 10c paid above the regular rate of 60c per share on the second preferred stock and after both issues have received dividends of $1 per share any further distributions go to the common stock.

Dividends are currently being paid on the first preference stock at the regular cumulative rate of $1 per share, plus participating dividends at the maximum of 20c a share annually. The current dividend on the second preferred is 60c plus 20c participating annually, and on the common stock 50c per share annually. Regular dividends have been paid on the first preference since issued in 1937 and the maximum participating dividend since April 1940. Regular dividends at the 60c annual rate have been paid on the second preferred since the beginning of 1938 and the participating annual dividend of 20c a share since April 1940. Common dividends at the annual rate of 50c have been paid without interruption since early in 1940. Prior to 1938 dividends were paid on the second preferred in various amounts, with distributions omitted for a portion of 1935, 1936 and 1937. Dividends were paid without interruption on the common stock from April 1929 to April 1932 and omitted to April 1940, when resumed.

Canadian Canners Limited was incorporated under a Dominion Charter to acquire Dominion Canners Limited and about 30 independent canning companies. Company is engaged in the canning of a wide variety of products and operates plants in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1938-1943, inclusive follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio		Dividend
	High	Low	Per Share (a)	High	Low	Per Share
1943	9⅞	6½	$1.69-b	5.8	3.8	$0.50
1942	6	4⅞	1.71-b	3.5	2.9	0.50
1941	7½	5	2.26	3.3	2.2	0.50
1940	10¾	6	1.56	6.9	3.8	0.50
1939	11	2¾	2.59	4.2	1.1	—
1938	6	4	0.06	—	—	—
Average 1939-1943				4.6	2.6	
Approximate current ratio				6.5		
Approximate current yield				4.6%		

Note—High low prices for stock for calendar year, net profit per share for fiscal year ending February succeeding year.

a—First preference and second preference participate with common and are convertible. Net per share is after allowing for maximum participation of first preferred and on basis of combined second preferred and common outstanding.

b—Includes 47c. per share refundable tax 1943 and 41c. 1942.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended February	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Net Profit	$1,062,722-x	$1,072,466-x	$1,123,309	$1,011,086	$1,529,706	$ 257,444
Surplus	1,033,139	1,034,283	915,116	800,500	648,674	274,821
Current Assets	10,041,030	9,184,299	9,877,982	7,560,353	7,259,942	6,768,533
Current Liabilities	2,961,820	2,404,078	3,348,933	1,503,840	1,353,425	1,990,457
Net Working Capital	7,079,211	6,780,221	6,529,049	6,056,513	5,906,517	4,778,076
Cash	842,367	1,252,388	849,006	1,358,685	211,682	10,334
Investments	1,075,000	500,000	500,000	148,125	60,000	—
Funded Debt	2,420,000	2,420,000	2,600,000	2,780,000	2,960,000	3,140 000

x—Includes $[illegible]12,000 refundable tax 1944 and $200,000 1943.

The Senior Security of C.P.R.

Earnings of Canadian Pacific Railway Company in 1943 available for depreciation and fixed charges were the highest on record at over $65,000,000 compared with fixed charges of $21,795,836. Earnings have covered fixed charges about 2⅓ times over the past 25 years.

The Perpetual 4% Consolidated Debenture Stock is the Company's senior security.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company
Perpetual 4% Consolidated Debenture Stock
Interest payable January 1st and July 1st
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Price: 107 and accrued interest, to yield 3.74%

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15 King Street West, Toronto

New Issue

General Steel Wares Limited

5% Cumulative Preferred Shares. Par Value $100
Price: $100 per Share

The following figures indicate, in part, the improvement in the Company's financial position from 1939 to date.

Reduction in Funded Debt - $4,678,000
Reduction in Annual Funded Debt and Preferred Stock Charges - 295,564
Increase in Gross Earnings - - 848,676
Increase in Profits before Income and Excess Profits Taxes - - 314,806

A prospectus fully describing this issue will be mailed upon request.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

A Bit of Life Insurance History in the Pre-Actuarial Period

By GEORGE GILBERT

Life insurance is now transacted on a sound mathematical basis, and, under the legal reserve system and efficient and strict government regulation and supervision, furnishes ample security for the payment in full of the face value of all contractual obligations.

But in the early days, before mortality tables were available, and before any government standards of solvency were set up, the business was conducted on more or less empirical lines, the same rates being charged those who were accepted for insurance, irrespective of their age.

FROM very small beginings life insurance has been built up into one of greatest financial institutions of all time on the idea of creating for the individual an opportunity to safeguard himself and his dependents by utilization of the mighty forces of co-operation.

As early as the 16th century private underwriters in England entered into insurance contracts contingent upon the duration of human life, and evidence exists that prior to that time study was given in Holland to the subject of life annuities. But there was little application of life insurance principles as now understood, and such life insurance as was transacted was largely incidental, with large premium charges and lack of average in the assumption of risk.

Ransom Insured

In fact the first life insurance contracts were written on a marine policy form and were issued by the underwriters who accepted marine risks on ships and cargoes. A French treatise compiled by Cletrac in 1661 for the benefit of merchants trading in the City of Rouen refers to the dangers against which the protection of insurance was regarded as necessary in those days. It tells of the operations of those who undertook "distant voyages" to the coast of Italy, Constantinople, Alexandria, or other like voyages in the Mediterranean and Atlantic, and who were in fear of the galleys, fustes and frigates of the army of the Turk, or corsairs, who made a traffic of the sale of Christians whom they captured on sea as well as on land.

This caused the masters and captains when they undertook such voyages to stipulate with their merchant-freighters and others that provision be made for the restitution of their persons and the persons of the crew in case they were captured. In the policy contract the master was required to estimate the amount of his ransom and that of his companions, at so much per head, and to declare the name of the ship, the stay or touchings which it would make, and to whom the ransom would be payable.

Under the contract the insurer was bound to pay the sum insured for the ransom fifteen days after verification and certification of the captivity, without waiting for the usual two months' delay, and without other formality of seeing freightage, bill of lading or charter party; it was sufficient if the attestation of capture and the policy were produced.

Amicable Plan

Insurance was also obtainable at that time on the lives of men who undertook voyage at sea, under which a certain sum would be payable to their heirs or creditors in case of their death during the voyage. Creditors could also insure their debts, so that they would be protected against loss should the debtor remove from one country to another and the debt thus become uncollectable. Those having rents or pensions could likewise insure so that in case of their decease there would be a continuance to their heirs of such pension or rent as might be due to them.

Short term life policies were issued by marine underwriters in London and probably in Bristol during this period. The age of the life to be insured was not taken into account, the period of the voyage being the governing factor in fixing the premium to be charged. With the establishment by Royal Charter of the Amicable Society in 1706, one of the characteristics at least of modern life insurance was attained; the Society was able to issue a continuing contract.

Under its Charter, some 2,000 citizens were permitted to form themselves into a Society to provide a scheme of perpetual life insurance for themselves. It was a bookseller who devised the scheme, which called for an entrance fee of £7 10s. besides £1 11s. as the first quarterly payment of £6 4s. per annum to be continued during life. An annual dividend of £1 4s. for each membership share was allowed out of the profits of the Society, which reduced the annual payment for each membership share to £5.

The net annual income arising from the annual payments was equally divided among the nominees or beneficiaries of such members as died within the year, the amount being smaller or larger according to the number of members who died within such period. In 1756 the Society guaranteed that this amount should not be less than £125, and in 1770 that it should not be less than £150. No one person was allowed to purchase more than three membership shares, nor were any persons permitted to be purchasers who were over 45 or under 12 years of age, but all between those ages were admitted on the same terms.

This form of contract has been described as a whole life policy for an undefined amount at an annual premium of £5, the same premium being payable for any member entering before age 45. Except for the losses sustained in South Sea Company stock, the Amicable Society had a successful career in the early days of life insurance. It was taken over by the Norwich Union Life Assurance Society in 1866.

One-Year Term

In 1721, two companies which had been incorporated the previous year commenced to transact life insurance business—the Royal Exchange Assurance and the London Assurance—and these two companies still flourish today. But at first neither of these companies did any large volume of life insurance; they carried on under the old methods of marine underwriting. They granted term insurance at a premium of £5 or £5 5s. per £100 irrespective of age.

From instructions to agents issued by the London Assurance in 1725, it appears that they were not to insure more than £500 on any one life, and for not more than one year at a time, nor for less than six months, and in the latter case the insured was required to pay 3 or 3½ guineas according to the condition of health. If any insured person desired to go to any other part of the world than Great Britain, leave was not to be granted except by the Court of Directors and for such additional premium as they should think fit. For any person in a good state of health, and having had the smallpox and not exceeding 50 years of age nor under 10 years, the premium was 5 guineas per cent and 5s. for the policy. For persons of like ages, not having had the smallpox, and for childbearing women, the premium was 6 guineas per cent, plus 5s. for the policy.

In this early period of life insurance history, three strong incorporated institutions were prepared to issue life insurance contracts, one by a continuing contract at a quarterly premium payable for the whole of life. As pointed out recently by H. E. Raynes, F.I.A., of the Legal and General Assurance Society, the defect of these early insurances was that the premiums charged were inequitable because no differentiation was made for age. However, as he noted, no premium scale could be produced which would be equitable until there was constructed the instrument by which premiums could be calculated—the mortality table. Such an instrument may be commonplace today, but 200 years ago, as he pointed out, "only a few mathematicians realized the necessity and fumbled after it in the statistical obscurity of the time."

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like some information about the Home Insurance Company of New York, which has an Ontario branch office in Toronto. Is this an old-established and strong company, and are all claims easily collectable in this country? What is its financial position so far as assets in Canada are concerned?

—S. D. F., Windsor, Ont.

The Home Insurance Company of New York, with Canadian head office at Montreal and a branch office at Toronto, was incorporated in 1853 and has been doing business in Canada since 1902. It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $3,003,200 for the protection of policyholders. At the end of 1942, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in Canada were $4,781,313, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $2,216,849, showing an

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Individual Statements of the
Hardware Mutuals
as of December 31, 1943
As Filed with Insurance Departments

Federated Hardware Mutuals

	Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company Home Office: Stevens Point, Wisconsin	Mutual Implement and Hardware Insurance Company Home Office: Owatonna, Minnesota
ASSETS		
Bonds	$ 8,225,606.81	$ 6,691,539.75
This item represents U.S. Government, State and Province, Municipal, Public Utility, and Railroad bonds of the highest grade, which are valued on an amortized basis.		
Real Estate	26,098.20	344,471.08
This represents real estate owned by the Companies.		
Mortgages	None	2,800.00
These are represented by first liens on improved real estate.		
Interest Accrued	30,717.66	47,702.89
This represents the amount of interest already earned on bonds, mortgages, and bank deposits, but not due the Companies until after December 31, 1943.		
Premiums in Course of Collection	281,592.40	276,065.82
This represents premiums due from policyholders, none of which has been owing the Companies for more than ninety days.		
Due from Insurance Companies	4,375.10	12,260.16
This represents payments due from reinsuring Companies.		
Other Assets	57,832.54	None
Cash in Offices and Banks	1,515,394.55	1,098,345.05
Total Admitted Assets	$10,141,617.26	$ 8,473,184.75

Federated Hardware Mutuals

	Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company Home Office: Stevens Point, Wisconsin	Mutual Implement and Hardware Insurance Company Home Office: Owatonna, Minnesota
LIABILITIES and SURPLUS		
Reserve for Losses	$ 429,205.00	$ 447,476.00
This reserve is computed in accordance with the insurance laws of the various states and is in excess of the Companies' estimated liability on all losses incurred but unpaid on December 31, 1943.		
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	5,020,642.17	5,212,171.38
This item represents the unearned portion of premiums received prior to December 31, 1943, for insurance extending beyond that date.		
Reserve for Taxes	147,942.93	173,000.00
This reserve is set aside for the payment of Federal, State and miscellaneous taxes.		
Reserve for Dividends	322,000.00	200,000.00
This represents policyholders' dividends declared but not payable until after December 31, 1943.		
Reserve for Other Liabilities	89,470.39	75,737.89
This represents drafts payable, miscellaneous operating expenses accrued, and amounts withheld from employees' salaries for taxes and War Bonds.		
General Voluntary Reserve	430,000.00	Contingency Reserve 300,000.00
Guaranty Fund	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00
Surplus	3,502,356.77	1,864,799.48
Surplus to Policyholders	3,702,356.77	2,064,799.48
Total Liabilities and Surplus	$10,141,617.26	$ 8,473,184.75

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Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Home Office: Stevens Point, Wisconsin
Mutual Implement and Hardware Insurance Company, Home Office: Owatonna, Minnesota

Eastern Office:
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F. B. DALGLEISH, Chief Agent
Western Office:
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Mutual Insurance Company
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Admitted Assets - $4,382,095.84
Surplus - - - - - - 2,431,602.73
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W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $2,564,464. The company enjoys an excellent reputation and is in a strong financial position. All valid claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to insure with.

•

Editor, About Insurance:

As an interested reader of your page in SATURDAY NIGHT I would appreciate your opinion of the standing and soundness of The Continental Casualty Co., Federal Bldg., in which I have a policy. Any information will be appreciated very much.

—O. M. B., Toronto, Ont.

Continental Casualty Company, with general office at Chicago and Canadian head office in the Federal Bldg., Toronto, was incorporated in 1897 and has been doing business in Canada since November 6, 1917. It is regularly licensed in this country and had a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $675,350 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. At December 31, 1942, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total admitted assets in Canada were $1,172,635, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $654,706, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $517,929. Its total income in Canada in 1942 was $1,227,851 and its total losses and expenses incurred in this country were $1,057,063. It is in a strong financial position and safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable.

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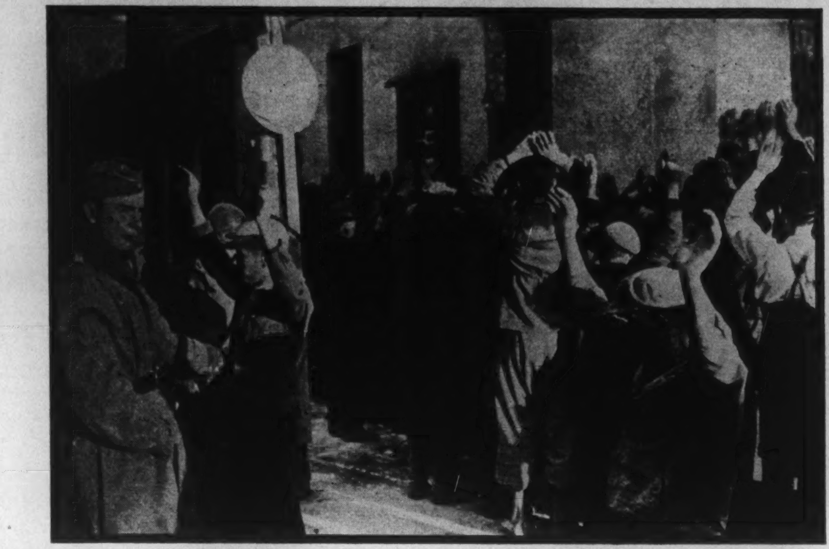
In spite of the fact that the Advertising Department of SATURDAY NIGHT accepts color advertising in less than half of its issue, SATURDAY NIGHT carries more color advertising than any other periodical published in the Dominion.



This is the sort of thing Poles fighting with victorious allied forces in Italy are eager to avenge. This photo taken from the body of a German officer killed on the Russian front shows one of the periodic raids on the Jewish ghetto in Warsaw. Gestapo agents are searching Jews lined up facing a wall with hands above their heads. Anything the Germans decide to call "contraband" is excuse for beatings, torture and murder.

(*Continued from Page* 39)

when every bit of man and woman power in Canada is needed. Dr. Thomas Hogg, chairman of the Ontario Hydro Commission stated that "from the dim glow of the miner's lamp to the well lit levels and working faces of present day mines is a big step forward in safety" and added that the use of electricity had greatly minimized the hazards of mining. The Hon. Mr. Daley in his remarks said that the great hope of Canada for rehabilitation after the war lies in the north. Frank O'Connell is mine manager of Omega which also won the award the previous year. The ceremony was attended by the mine workers and their families as well as many visitors.

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A start has been made at Little Long Lac Gold Mines on carrying out the exploration recommendations of John A. Reid, consulting engineer. On the 15th level, at 2,050 feet, a crosscut is underway towards the west and north, to explore a fold in the iron formation, as advised by Mr. Reid. This work is ali in new territory, but the most favorable area is over 2,000 feet distant, and about one year's work will be required to reach it. The internal shaft has been sunk to the 21st and 22nd levels. Net profit in 1943 was 5.6 cents per share as compared with 16 cents in 1942.

•

Forty-six parties are being assigned to field work this year by the Mines and Geology Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, and chief attention will be given to petroleum, base metals and strategic metals. Thirty-two of the parties will be engaged in geological mapping and investigations and fourteen in topographical mapping. Four of the geological parties will operate in the Northwest Territories, seven in British Columbia, six in Alberta, one in Saskatchewan, two in Manitoba, two in Ontario, four in Quebec, two in New Brunswick and two in Nova Scotia.

•

Ore reserves at McIntyre Porcupine Mines were increased in the year ended March 31, 1944 to 4,435,161 tons from 4,319,697 at the end of the previous year, but grade declined slightly. The gain was obtained only by closely restricting actual development work to extending and delimiting known orebodies. J. P. Bickell, president, points out that even if present restrictions were wholly annulled the company would still face an arduous journey back to the position where production and development work would be in balance. Net profit of $3.57 per share compared with $3.77 and $2.77½ was returned in dividends last year.

•

Twin "J" Mines has suspended all mining and milling operations at the Tyee property in British Columbia. Cancellation of its contract by Wartime Metals Corp., for delivery of copper and zinc concentrates becomes effective July 11, 1944, but an adjustment of royalties is to be applied on account of the earlier closing. The company, which is 62½ per cent owned by Jason Mines has no definite plans for the future at present.

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Company Reports

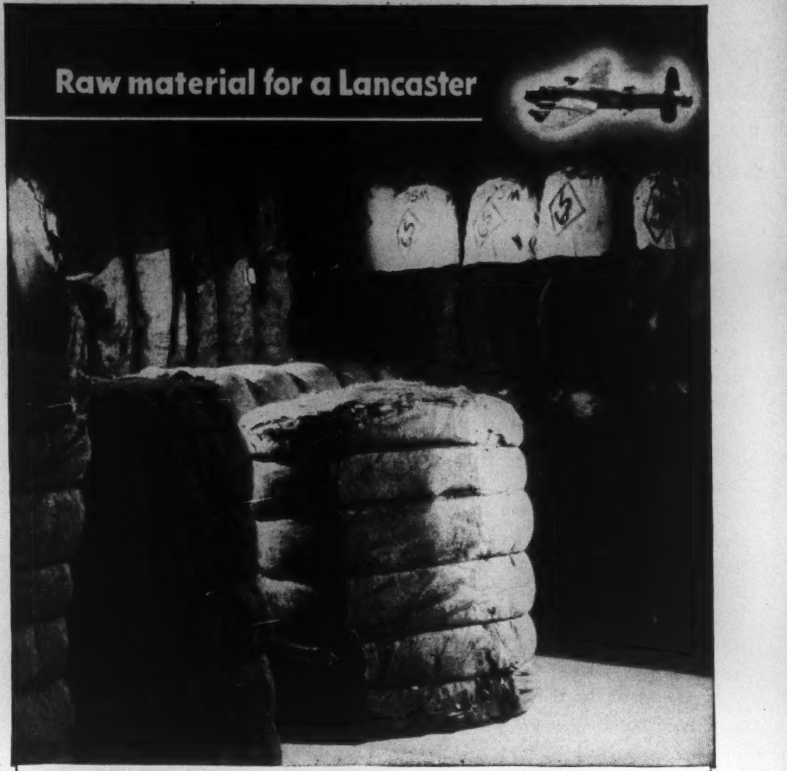
Hardware Mutuals

THE financial statements of the insurance companies comprising the Federated Hardware Mutuals just released, reveal another very satisfactory year's operations by this group of companies.

During 1943, premiums in Canada amounted to $689,734 which was an increase of $31,000 over the preceding year. The loss ratio in Canada in 1943 was 28.93%.

During the year, the assets of the two companies increased by $1,013,923 and now exceed $18,600,000. The surplus of the two companies increased $143,754 and now stands at $5,767,155.

These two companies operate in Canada under Dominion Registry and also hold licenses in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.



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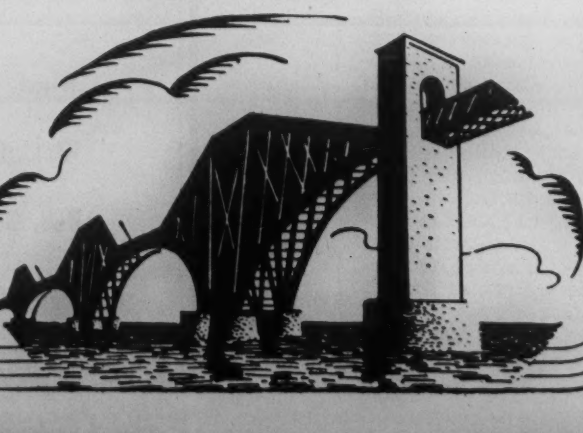

Key Island of Sumatra is Land of Mystery

By MURRAY OULTON

A move against Sumatra may be the next step as Allied forces continue to pick off Japan's island conquests in the South Pacific one by one. Capture of bases on the island would be of immense strategic value to any Allied offensive in the East Indies.

This one of the world's half dozen largest islands comprises 160,000 square miles of little-known and undeveloped territory. Dense primeval forests, deep jungle rivers, savage races and even more savage wild animals have kept it largely unexplored and unexploited.

FOR months past it has been conjectured that allied offensive action in the East Indies would be marked by a move against the great island of Sumatra. It is possible that Admiral Somerville's successful attack on the hostile base of Sabang, off its northern extremity, presages further operations.

The capture of bases on the island would be of incalculable value if the plans visualized the recapture of Singapore. Sumatra is of immense strategic value, and whatever happens, the allied commanders dare not leave Sabang unsubjected behind them.

Sumatra is of such immense size and so poorly equipped with communications that the Japanese probably only have isolated garrisons there. The latest evidence indicates that the enemy intends to defend the chief ports mainly by means of garrisons and aircraft, and perhaps too by submarines, for the big ships appear to have withdrawn already.

Sumatra is one of the world's half dozen greatest islands, but at the same time its 160,000 square miles is one of the least known territories on earth. It is literally one of the world's mystery lands. There are endless stretches of primeval forests, and huge mountains never yet trodden by man. There is something sombre and tremendous about the dark mysteries of Sumatra's savage depths. So enormous are the difficulties, however, that no explorer could hope to escape with his life unless a costly expedition could be undertaken.

Primeval Forests

So dense are the forests — which contain many splendid species of trees and enormous wealth in timber —that it is said an ape could cross the island by swinging from branch to branch. Monkeys of all sorts abound, and the natives have trained the powerful pig-tail ape to gather coconuts for them. Within its jungles roam the elephant, bear and tiger; crocodiles, pythons, and cobras, and other reptiles swarm; and during the day hosts of birds enliven the country, while at night gigantic bats explore the forests in dizzying swoops and bewildering curves.

Sumatra is over three times the size of Java, and thirteen times the size of the Mother Country, Holland, but its population is a mere handful of about six millions. Java, as a contrast, has 40,000,000 people, and agriculture is intensively practised. It is reckoned that, if its potential riches were exploited, and its fertile soil put under cultivation, Sumatra could support a population of between 60 and 70 millions.

Down its length of 1,100 miles runs a mighty mountain chain some of the peaks rising to 12,000 feet. In the ranges are a dozen steaming volcanoes, and many enormous mirror-like lakes in the craters of extinct ones. The western slopes descend rapidly to the sea, so that the rivers there are of small importance. The eastern declivities, as a contrast, look out over silvery plains crossed by partly navigable rivers of rare beauty. Some of these waterways are hundreds of miles long and can be used by craft drawing up to 10 feet.

Mineral Wealth

The mineral wealth of the island is known to be on a huge scale. This, too, awaits scientific exploitation, although in recent years oil production has increased. There are valuable coal deposits, and besides such minerals as copper, tin, and iron, there are the precious metals, gold and silver. In a word, Sumatra has everything to make it one of the richest lands on earth. Up to the present there are only about a thousand miles of railway in the island, and this and lack of roads are severe handicaps to development. The population of the largest towns is about 50,000.

As long ago as the seventh century Hindu immigrants had established a kingdom, and ancient inscriptions on stones speak of it as "the first Java". Marco Polo visited it six and a half centuries ago, then came the Portuguese, who were later driven out by the Dutch. There are various tribes of Malay stock, and many are little more than savages. Some of these peoples are violent and warlike and have never been really subdued.

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General Steel Wares Limited

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5% Cumulative Preferred Shares

(Par Value $100 per Share)

The 5% Cumulative Preferred Shares are to be fully paid and non-assessable; preferred as to dividends which will accrue from August 1, 1944, and as to capital; entitled to fixed cumulative preferential dividends as and when declared by the Board of Directors at the rate of 5% per annum payable quarterly (1st February, May, August and November) by cheque or warrant at par at any branch in Canada (Yukon Territory excepted) of the Company's bankers; redeemable at the option of the Company in whole at any time or in part from time to time by lot at 105% of the amount paid up on such shares and unpaid and accrued dividends thereon on 30 days' prior notice or the Company may purchase Preferred Shares for redemption in the market or by tender at prices not exceeding 105% of the amount paid up on such shares and unpaid and accrued dividends thereon and costs of purchase.

Transfer Agent: Montreal Trust Company, Toronto and Montreal.
Registrar: The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto and Montreal.

In the opinion of Counsel these Preferred Shares will be investments in which the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (Dominion) as amended states that Companies registered under it may invest their funds.

PRICE: $100 per Share.

It is expected that Trustee's Receipts in Bearer Form dated June 21, 1944 bearing interest at the rate of 5% per annum from that date to July 31, 1944, will be available for delivery on or about June 21, 1944. These Receipts will be delivered on June 21, 1944, at $100 for each Preferred Share represented thereby and thereafter until July 31, 1944 with accrued interest. The Trustee's Receipts are to be exchanged for definitive certificates for Preferred Shares on a date to be set by notice after August 1, 1944.

We offer these Preferred Shares if, as and when issued by General Steel Wares Limited and accepted by us, and subject to the approval of all legal details by Messrs. Montgomery, McMichael, Common, Howard, Forsyth & Ker, Montreal, as Counsel for the Company, and by our Counsel, Messrs. Blake, Anglin, Osler & Cassels, Toronto.

The right is reserved to reject any application or to allot a smaller number of Preferred Shares than that applied for.

A Prospectus, a copy of which has been filed under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1934, and amendments thereto, will be promptly furnished on request.

The Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited

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Kerrigan, MacTier & Co., Limited
Nesbitt, Thomson & Company Limited
W. C. Pitfield & Company, Limited
McLeod, Young, Weir & Company, Limited
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